PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 53,714—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 3 P.M. | | | | |
| 1906 | | | | |
| 10th Feb. | ORIENTAL ..... | 5284 | INDIA..... | 7911 |
| 17th ,, | CHINA..... | 7912 | ..... | ..... |
| 24th ,, | PENINSULAR.. | 6294 | BRITANNIA ... | 8525 |
| 3rd Mar. | ARABIA..... | 7903 | ..... | ..... |
| 10th ,, | ORIENTAL .... | 5284 | MOLDAVIA ..... | 10000 |
| 17th ,, | MACEDONIA.. | 10512 | ..... | ..... |
| 24th ,, | PENINSULAR.. | 5294 | MONGOLIA..... | 10000 |
| 31st ,, | PERSIA..... | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 7th Apl. | ORIENTAL ..... | 5284 | MOOLTAN..... | 10000 |
| 14th ,, | EGYPT ..... | 7912 | ..... | ..... |
| 21st ,, | PENINSULAR... | 5294 | MARMORA ... | 10000 |
| 28th ,, | CALEDONIA ... | 7508 | ..... | ..... |
| 5th May | ORIENTAL ..... | 5284 | VICTORIA ..... | 8523 |
| 12th ,, | ARABIA..... | 7903 | ..... | ..... |
| 19th ,, | PENINSULAR. | 5294 | HIMALAYA ... | 6898 |
| 26th ,, | MACEDONIA ... | 10512 | ..... | ..... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS on SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY ..... | 4,255 | Combe ..... | 22nd Feb 1906 |
| AUSTRALIEN ..... | 6,635 | Verron..... | 22nd Mar ,, |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT ... | 6,630 | Etienne..... | 19th Apr. ,, |
| YARRA ..... | 4,255 | Sellier ..... | 17th May ,, |
| NERA ..... | 5,876 | Schmitz..... | 14th Jun. ,, |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA ..... | 4,248 | Sellier ..... | 3rd March 1906 |
| NERA ..... | 5,876 | Schmitz ..... | 31st March 1906. |

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
3, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO ..... | 4,580 | G. Canepa ..... | 15th Feb. 1906. |
| R. RUBATINO ..... | 4,589 | M. Saporiti..... | 15th Mar. ,, |
| D. BALDUINO ..... | 4,580 | G. Canepa..... | 14th Apr. ,, |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets ..... | 600 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available 2 years ..... | ,, 900 | ,, 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISCHIA ..... | 6,000 | A. Cogliolo ..... | 17th Feb. 1906. |
| CAPRI ..... | 6,000 | G. Balsio..... | 17th Mar. ,, |
| ISCHIA ..... | 6,000 | A. Cogliolo ..... | 17th Apr. ,, |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

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## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamer | Tons | Sailing Date | Time. | Route,—via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA ..... | 2170 | Mon. 12 Feb. | 11 a.m. | P'Bunder & Cutch |
| LAMA ..... | 2170 | Tues. 13 Feb. | 5 p.m. | Kathiawar Ports |
| KOLA ..... | 1200 | Thur. 15 Feb. | 10 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie |
| LHASA ... | 2170 | Frid. 9 Feb. | 1 p.m. | (direct.) |

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,953 tons, on MONDAY, 12th Feb calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTILA," 3,000 tons, on or about 24th Feb. calling at Bargara, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

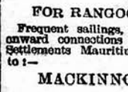
S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 10th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
8th February, 1906.

### KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX . | G. Ghezzo ..... | 4,194 | 1st Mar. 1906. |
| IMPERATOR ... | F. Mosca..... | 4,119 | 1st Apr. ,, |
| IMPERATRIX . | G. Ghezzo ..... | 4,194 | 1st May. ,, |
| IMPERATOR... | F. Mosca'..... | 4,119 | 1st June ,, |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE..... | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Capain. | Tons. | To sail on or about, |
|---|---|---|---|
| †‡CHINA ..... | A. Lova..... | 6,000 | 1st March 1906 |
| FRANZ FERDINAND. | G. Matcovich..... | 6046 | 20th March ,, |
| †‡AUSTRIA ..... | R. Colledani ..... | 7600 | 9th April ,, |
| MARQUEHEM ..... | A. Bilaffer ..... | 4766 | 20th ,, ,, |
| †‡PERSIA ..... | P. Cragiletto ... | 5894 | 7th May ,, |

‡ Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENINCE ..... | Rs, 400 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 800 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 500 THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf,

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer, | Captain, | Tons | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| FILIPPO-ARTELLI | A. Radonicic..... | 5,834 | 6th March 1906, |

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. "MERTON HALL," SAILING from BOMBAY direct via GENOA to LONDON about February 16th.

For passage and further particulars Apply to
Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co,
Fort, Bombay.

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| RIECHSTAG ..... | 2085 | Koppistaetter | 9th Feb. 1906, |
| *BUNDESRATH... | 2086 | Ulrich..... | 23rd ,, |
| SOMALI..... | 2855 | Winiker..... | 9th March, |
| * KAISER..... | 2724 | Mohr..... | 23rd ,, |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1905.

### PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

## FOR THE RACES.

FLANNEL SUITS, VERY LATEST PATTERNS.

SMART SHAPES IN SUN HELMETS.

SILK TIES—ENGLISH SUMMER FASHIONS.

STRAW HATS—FELT PANAMAS.

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.
## C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.

PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL.

ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.

ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.

WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS,

GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

## MONGINI BROTHERS
## RESTAURANT AND CONFECTIONERY.

25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

LUNCHEONS.....from Re. 1
DINNERS.....from Rs. 2

SERVICE A LA CARTE

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S CLOAK ROOMS

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

Telegrams "IMOGEN" Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

## DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
### IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

## BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiatic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

## GUILTY!

GUILT

Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY!

of neglect.

## MINIMAX
### HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

AS SUPPLIED TO

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size,
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.

FOR PARTICULARS apply to

## MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

## GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay..... | | Rs. | a. |
| | | 12 | 0 |
| 6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. F. Post ..... | | 6 | 0 |
| 1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea | do. do, do, ..... | 5 | 0 |

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents:—
MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO.

DEC. 1ST.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

### ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO

LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);

LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| From Bombay to | A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. | | B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. | | 2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return Rs. |
| Suez ..... | 400 | 640 | 320 | ... | 300 | ... |
| Port Said ..... | 425 | 680 | 320 | ... | 300 | ... |
| Marseilles or Genoa ..... | 525 | 850 | 450 | 760 | 396 | 590 |
| Liverpool ..... | 580 | 900 | 476 | 770 | 420 | 640 |
| London via Marseilles (overland.) | 690 | 1950 | 525 | *820 | 450 | *675 |
| Karachi ..... | 40 | .. | 40 | ... | 40 | ... |

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

| Class. | Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing from Liverpool. | Due at Port Said about. | Due Bombay about. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B † | City of Delhi ... | 6000 | | | 5thFeb | 12thFeb |
| A ‡ | City of Calcutta . | 11000 | 21st Ja | 3rdFeb | 13th ,, | 18th ,, |
| A † | Sutton Hall ..... | 4500 | 29th ,, | 12th ,, | 24th ,, | 3rd Mar direct |
| A † | City of Bombay . | 4500 | 9th Feb | 23rd ,, | 7th Mar | 27th ,, |
| A † | City of Manchester ..... | 9400 | 20th ,, | 1st Mar | 14th ,, | 20th ,, |
| B † | Newby Hall .... | 7300 | 26th ,, | 12th ,, | 24th ,, | 30th ,, |

* Bomay direct. † Bombay via Karachi. ‡ Express service

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.

(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),

Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS
Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Designs of which to Order. Chuckla No. 2.

### INSURANCES.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

## INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

# HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AT 9-30 P. M. (Standard Time.)

LAST 4 NIGHTS!

LAST 4 NIGHTS!!

Of the best show ever witnessed in Bombay.

OUR ALL STAR COMPANY AT EACH PERFORMANCE.

THE GREAT SENSATIONAL ACT OF

DIAVOLO, Looping the Loop

DIAVOLO on a Bicycle

at 10-45 p.m. nightly S. T.

GRAND MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB., 10th.

Children HALF PRICE to MATINEES ONLY.

PRICES AS USUAL.

MONDAY, 12th FEB, last NIGHT BUT ONE GRAND COMPLEMENTARY BENEFIT.

TENDERED TO

MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE.

A monster programme on that occasions.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FAREWELL SOUVENIR MATINEE, TUESDAY, 13th.

When a Gold and Silver Watch will be given away amongst the children visiting the Circus on that occasion.

Seats may be reserved at the Circus daily for the Boxes and Dress Circle chairs between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. and 4 to 6-30 P.M.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE ...Proprietress.
COL. BOB LOVE .....Manager.
R. ALTON.....Agent.

---

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1905, at 6-30 P.M.

WALTER LANG,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay 7th February, 1906.

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THE GUJARAT HORSE, CATTLE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS SHOW 1903

TO BE HELD AT AHMEDABAD on 23rd and 24th March, 1905.

Entries open from 20th March, 1905.

For prospectus apply to THE COLLECTOR of Ahmedabad.

---

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.

THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 7 TO 8 P. M.
PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 9-30 TO 10-30

| | |
|---|---|
| "Where is my Horse"..... | Picture 115 feet. |
| "The Acrobatic Elephant"..... | 150 feet. |
| "The Custom House Search"... | 115 feet. |
| "The Christmas Goose"..... | 165 feet. |
| "The Phenomenal Hen"..... | 210 feet. |
| "A Cheeky Traveller"..... | 165 feet. |
| "The Pashas Nightmare"..... | 250 feet. |
| "Three Phases of the Moon"... | 150 feet. |
| "Fire Cascades"..... | 130 feet. |
| "The Young Tramps"..... | 700 feet. |

PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

| | |
|---|---|
| "An Impatient Customer"..... | 100 feet. |
| "Brazilian Dance"..... | 130 feet. |
| "School boys practical Joke"... | 120 feet. |
| "The Wig"..... | 120 feet. |
| "A Real Joke"..... | 80 feet. |
| "The Hairdressers Victim"..... | 70 feet. |
| "Rain pleas"..... | 70 feet. |
| "The Troublesome Fishbone ... | 100 feet. |
| "The Motor Car and the Cripple". | 130 feet. |
| "My Neighbours Lamp"..... | 130 feet. |
| "Kids Practical Jokes"..... | 100 feet. |
| "Vendetta"..... | 700 feet. |

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

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THE BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW.

WILL BE HELD AT MALABAR HILL

ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH, AND WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH, FEBRUARY, 1906.

Exhibitors are reminded that entries close on the 20th February.

Entry forms will be supplied on application to the Honorary Secretaries.

A. M. TODD, Esq., The Ridge, Malabar Hill.
T. W. CUFFE, Esq., Powai Road.

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BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY 1st and 2nd March, 1906, for the purpose of BALLOTING for THREE ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay in place of the Honble. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. F. W. Bickel and Mr. R. G. Monteath whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March, 1906.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Bombay 7th February, 1905.

---

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1906.

SPECIAL PRIZES will be given for the best FOX TERRIER DOG or BITCH bred in India.

2. For the best Dog or Bitch of any breed owned by Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Bombay Garrison.

3. For the best Irish or English imported Greyhound Brood Bitch.

4 For the best wire-haired Pup born in India.

For the best Smooth haired.

5. Fox Terrier Dog or Bitch the bona fide property of the Exhibition who must reside within a radius of ten miles of Bombay.

Entries for the classes will be accepted up to February, 14th.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Dog Show.

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BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

OWNERS are reminded that First Entries at Rs. 3 each ENTRY CLOSE on SATURDAY, February 10th. Second Entries at Rs. 5 each ENTRY CLOSE on TUESDAY, February 13th. For Prospectuses apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
23, Esplanade Road.

---

BOOTS AND SHOES! BOOTS AND SHOES!! BOOTS AND SHOES!!!

A GREAT comfort to thousands. They should not cost you too much, Do you know where you can get them at Moderate PRICES and durable wear. Try Messrs. JOSEPH IVAN and CO., Professional shoe-makers, 13 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

---

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial sample gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bat Clocks, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BERSLA Jee & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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THE only reliable PIANO TUNER and Repairer is H. Kaps Piano Builder and Silver Medalist who attends personally. Terms very moderate. H. KAPS & Co., Mellows Street, Fort, Piano Show Room.

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FOR SALE—300 LOOMS from 32" to 60" reed-space. Can be seen in thorough working order at the NEW KAISER-I-HIND MILLS, Gorupdeo, Chinchpoogly.

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

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ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Pictures, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest. Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

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PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

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WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed. and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seed &c., Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms. Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established. 1878

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandiver, B.A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1906.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of Eastern Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" containing all the Information of the previous week carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Inclusive Subscription Rs. 10 per year. Free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases. Fistula or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 8 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Tarkee Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Tardeo, Bombay.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

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FOR SALE,—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

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ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S

Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,

CRAVEN MIXTURE

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Various kinds of

EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

ALSO

Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS

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NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,

OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

21, HUMMUM STREET,

FORT. BOMBAY

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*THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK, FOR 1906.

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Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE," MEADOW STREET.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, the 9th instant at 2 p.m. Standard Time Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mills Dalals opposite the Church, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design made to order by Roberts, Dawji Canji and others, rich glass and crockeryware best plateware, dining table and chairs, drawing room sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, sideboards and chiffoniers, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, one handsome sweet toned square piano by Rose and Co., one handsome mother of pearl screen, official tables, revolving office chairs, lady's devenport, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Dittmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, a collection of choice and plants in tubs and pots etc., etc., the property of Capt. J. Greer, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, proceeding to South Africa.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

---

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m., Standard Time Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. STANDARD TIME.

1 handsome steam glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness, and saddle.
1 grey pony quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong English built victoria in very good order.

---

AUCTION SALE OF MERCERISED COTTON YARNS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th Instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the consignees and on account and risk of the consignees—

Ex. s. s. "Persia."

R. C.—N. N. 133—M. C. 6975.—1 case 25 bundles mercerised cotton yarns.
R. C.—141-2—M C 6933,—1 case 21 bundles mercerised cotton yarns.

---

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 o.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the Tram Terminus, and opposite the Morarji Mill in the Lal Bungalow where the kit has been removed for sale the valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware by Reed and Barton, drawing-room suits of sofas, chairs, large cabinets, table ornaments, dining table and chairs, single and double bedsteads, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, large glass door almyrahs, one English ice-box with refrigerator, rich velvet piled carpets, one large revolving top writing table, oilpaintings, pleographs and water colors in frames, hanging and table lamps, one rosewood inlaid piano by John Broadwood and Sons, baba cots, reclining sofas. China matting, cooking utensils &c. &c.

The property of W. Warwick Esq., Engineer, Jacob Sasoon's Mill.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another Gentleman—
1 Gray waller mare, 15 hands, good condition, quiet to ride and drive will be sold at 3 p.m.

---

On MONDAY, the 12th inst. at 2 p.m., (S. T.,) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pallot Bunder, near Parsi Fire Temple, Upper Colaba, near the Church, the valuable and handsome teak and black-wood latest design, dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture, drawing-room suit lined plush, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware by Reed and Barton, cabinets or sideboard upright grand cottage piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgard, sewing machine, also richly open carved furniture, Hink's kerosene oil lamps, Cambay and Brussels carpets, marble hall jardineres and pedestals, one comfortable English vis-a-vis, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Major W. SIMPSON, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

---

AUCTION SALE OF 822 KEGS IMITATION RED LEAD.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the gully between 383 Warehouse, Prince's Dock, by order of the consignees and on account and risk of the consignees—

Ex. s.s. "Weissenfels"

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S R—126 Kegs | Imitation Red Lead, | | |
| H P & Co—125 | do | do | do |
| H B M— 63 | do | do | do |
| 1 A B—H P & Co— 63 | do | do | do |
| E A— 63 | do | do | do |

Ex. s. s. "Gutenfels."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E A— 61 Kegs | Imitation Red Lead. | | |
| S R—126 | do | do | do |
| M P S— 63 | do | do | do |
| 1 A B—H P & Co— 63 | do | do | do |
| H P & Co—127 | do | do | do |

A deposit of 50 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

---

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LARGE DIAMOND RINGS AND VERY VALUABLE ROUND WHITE PEARLS.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Standard Time, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the estate of a deceased Parsee gentlemen—

1 gold ring set with old mine very white, first quality large diamond of finest water.
1 gold ring set with old mine very white, first quality large diamond of finest water.
1 string containing 94 large white first quality round pearls.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

---

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MAHIM AGAR STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT & Company will under instructions from the surviving mortgagees Umarsi Govindjee, Bai Ramabai, widow of Meghjee Muljee and Keshavjee Muljee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haridas Tulsidas, and by virtue of the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of December, 1901, sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 27th March next, on the premises the undermentioned property at 4-30 o'clock (Standard time), in the afternoon. All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax Land together with the messuage, tenement bungalow, outhouses, chawl, stables and trees built and standing thereon, situate at Mahim Agar Street, outside the Fort in the city of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2010 1-3 Square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public passage, On the West by the properties of John Andrew Da Silva and Antonio Francis De Sa, On the north by the property of Jamse jee Bo manjee Kapadia, and on the south by the property of Tukaram Vithal Varadi and which said property is assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 310, 311, 311, 340 and 351, New No. 479, 3636, 4079 Old Survey Nos. 52½, 1-52, and 52a and New Survey Nos. 1836, 2-1857 and 1858, and in the books of the Municipality under Ward Nos. 3079, 3084, 3081 and Street Nos. 343, 344 and 345, and which property formerly was and now is in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Raghavjee and Bhimjee, Attorneys for the surviving mortgagees, at their Office No. 50, 52, Meadows Street, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th February, 1906.

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R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Upcountry Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 10 TONS GALVANISED CORRUGATED SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th Inst, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the godown of the Maharani Ice Factory, in Armenian Lane, Fort, by order of the concerned—

About 10 tons galvanised corrugated sheets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

---

SALE of remaining 5 pieces of Khaty Rice fields at Erla Parla between Andheri and Santa Cruz in Salsette.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod Esq. Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Bhubhai Sakebhand, an insolvent, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 11th instant at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the premises, the remaining 5 pieces of Khaty Rice fields, situate between Andheri and Santa Cruz measuring 66 gunthas or about 8,000 square yards and bearing Survey Nos. 9, 20, 21, 22 and 24.

The plots which are on the East side of the Railway Line will be sold each plot separately. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

---

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES AND MESS REQUISITES.

Under instructions from the President, Regimental Institute 2nd Alexandra, P. W. O. Yorkshire Regiment, proceeding to South Africa, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 12th instant, at 11 a. m. (S. T.) on the open space in front of the Barracks, Upper Colaba, opposite the Parsee Fire Temple, a miscellaneous lot of Things belonging to the abovenamed regiment, consisting of 2 full-sized slate billard tables by John Roberts and Thurston, with balls, cues, boards, cue racks and rests and other accessories carpenter's tools, forge, chairs, lamps, coffee shop materials, library room furniture and sundries, grassware, lamps, clocks, matting, mugs, jugs and other sundry articles.

Also 1 "Khan" Bay C. B. Kathiawar Entire, rising 4 trained to stick and ball, jumps well a likely youngster sound if not sold previously.

1 bay C. B. horse, aged, sound, if not sold previously.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

---

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, teapoys, chairs, sofas, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables' iron safes.

2 Edison Bell "Empire" phonographs with 24 Records and 1 Disc Talking machine with 9 Records.

A collection of Bara Singha heads Assamese and medium Kashmir stag head 13 antlers, spotted deer heads large and medium and bear heads large and medium, black bear head, Panther head.

1 camera, 4 3-4 by 6 1-2, the "British," by Chapman, with lens by Taylor, Taylor and Hobson with accessories.

As 2-30 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 English-built mail phaeton by Windover.
1 English-built baby's cart with goat and harness.
1 White Bussorah cat.
1 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
2 gent's new cross frame free wheel double lever brake bicycles.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

---

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th Inst., at 2 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Rachael Lodge, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing-room suit lined silk tapestry, handsome cabinets and chiffoniers, dining table, mirror and sideboard, English bedsteads, single and double almirahs, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, clothes presses, very sweet toned grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehn in good order, 2 gent's bicycle Hartford and Columbia, boy's vidette bicycle, all new tyres in very good condition, superior microscope, oil painting Persian carpets, wind proof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar table ornaments, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, etc., the property of E. W. Fletcher, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

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AUCTION SALE OF TYPEWRITERS, ACCESSORIES AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on MONDAY the 12th Inst. at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the effects of the late Mr. K. S. Paymaster consisting of:—

10 Typewriters by different makers, duplicators typewriter accessories such as types, ribbons, carbons, inks, pads, erasers, oils, brushes, rollers, springs, oilers, copy holders, dispatch box, writing tables, glass door cupboards, chairs, hanging punkhs, copying press, office clock etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 9th February, 1906.

## BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | Yen | 24,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | „ | 18,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... | „ | 9,940,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... | „ | 800,000 |

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| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $ 8,500,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... | $ 100,000,000 |

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

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SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
W. M. TONSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

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BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.

7 Church Gate Street, Bombay

---

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure, Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dhuri, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicine s I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, Za. Esq., Poona, writes:—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to:

J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,

THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS.
BANAGHAT, Bengal

## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Tuticorin. |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Zanzibar. |
| Amritsar, | Madras. | Mandalay. | Mombassa. |
| Kurrachee. | Rangoon, | Nowera Elya, | Nairobi. |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | Kandy, | Chittagong. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

---

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,332,260.55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Manila. | Singapore. |
| Calcutta. | City of Mexico. | San Francisco. |
| Hongkong. | Shangai. | Washington, D. C |
| Kobe. | Yokobama. | Canton |
| Cebu. | Penang. | Monterey. |
| | Panama. | |

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | £1,125,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ..... | £562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... | £562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS..... | £110,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at:—Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLO

# SINCE 1868

We have been widely known and famed for the excellent quality of our

## HAMS, AND BACON CHEESE.

To-day this quality is fully maintained, and every care is taken in order that all goods may be despatched and delivered in the very best condition,

### HAMS

| | Rs. A. |
|---|---|
| Finest pale Cumberland, Special Cure, from 8 to 25 lbs. each, ..... per lb. | 1 2 |
| Cooked, ready for table, whole or half Ham, ..... „ | 2 0 |
| Cooked, in slices ..... „ | 2 8 |

### BACON

| | |
|---|---|
| Harris' Crown Braud, Real Wilt's Middle, Special Cure, 20 to 30 lbs. each... „ | 1 2 |
| Harris' Crown Brand, Wilt's Belly, Special Cure, 10 to 18 lbs. each ..... „ | 1 0 |
| Bone less in slices ..... per tin | 1 4 |

Bacon in Canvas at original weights.

BACON on cut. ONE ANNA per Pound Extra.

### CHEESE

| | Rs. A |
|---|---|
| GORGONZOLA Real, 12 to 18 lbs. each ..... per lbs. | 1 4 |
| GORGONZOLA Real, on cut..... „ | 1 6 |
| Cheshire, English ..... „ | 1 0 |
| Gruyere, finest quality ..... „ | 1 0 |
| Cheddar, Pale Loaf, about 12 lbs. each ..... „ | 0 14 |
| American Cheshire ..... „ | 0 12 |
| Double Gloster ..... „ | 0 14 |
| Edams, Dutch (whole Cheese only about 4 lbs. each) ..... „ | 0 12 |
| Imperial in Jars..... per jar | 1 0 |
| Camembert, in tins .. ..... pea tin | 1 4 |

New price List on Application.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

## W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS : "CATERERS," BOMBAY.

# SINCE 1868.



## PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.



## EVERY MAN WOMAN AND CHILD

WHO SUFFER FROM

## RHEUMATISM

SHOULD USE

ST. LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION.

IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC

Price Re. 1.

SOLD BY

## BEYNON & CO.,

CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lord Kelvin 2157 tons Captain J T Beckerleg sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast

THE steamer Lar e 2069 tons Captain W Harrison arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay 23rd January in ballast

THE steamer Flamingo 2180 tons Captain J Mackintosh arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 27th January with a cargo of coal

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sanctoria 2317 tons Captain W Ward arrived in harbour on the 7th inst from Calcutta 28th January with a cargo of coal

THE steamer Netherton 2755 tons Captain John S mpson arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Calcutta 28th January with a cargo of coal

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre 2054 tons Captain A Weir arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 31st December via Liverpool with a general cargo

THE Anchor Line steamer Cressida 4315 tons Captain A Haig sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Bradley Mr A Wilson and 2 children Mr Martin Mr Stevenson Mr L Harvey Mr M Charlesworth Mr J R Goodall Mr R G Foster Miss Bailey Dr Oconbyaleckha Mr J Barlow Col Mainwaring Mrs Macartney Major and Mrs Scott and infant Mrs Foster Mrs Morris Mrs O Brien Miss Philpots Miss Mackenzie Mrs Stevenson and 2 infants Major Herberts and infant Col and Mrs Speed and 2 children Mr A Nunes and Mr N Kalagi

### ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Sanctoria s ..... | Ward..... | Calcutta, Jan 18 |
| | Netherton s..... | Simpson ..... | Calcutta, Jan 23 |
| 8 | Larne s ..... | Harrison ..... | Delagoa Bay, Jan 23 |
| | Clan Macintyre s.. | Weir ..... | Glasgow, Dec 31 |
| | Flamingo s ..... | Mackintosh.. | Calcutta Jan 27 |
| | River Clyde s ..... | Bryce..... | Put Back from Sea |

### DEPARTURES.

| Feb | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | St Regulus s ..... | Borg ..... | Dunkirk |
| | Nudden s..... | Dewar..... | Moulmein |
| | Dwarka s ..... | Hirst ..... | Persian Gulf |
| | Schwarzfels s .... | Battmann .. | Hamburg via K'chi |
| | Lord Kelvin s .... | Beckerleg .. | Calcutta, |
| | Circassia s ..... | Haig ..... | Liverpool |

The steamer Larne entered for loading yesterday for Liverpool, Hull, &c

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Feb | Vessel | From |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | Clan Cumming | Coast |
| 3 | Crostafels | Antwerp |
| 3 | Barenfels | Antwerp |
| 4 | Clan Maclean | Liverpool |
| 4 | Incharran | London |
| 6 | Sirdhana | Calcutta |
| 8 | Zamania | Rangoon |
| 6 | Clan Macalister | Coast |

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Gcorkha, passed Lisbon on the morning of the 7th instant.

ADEN, Feb. 7.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left to-day.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Begonia s—31 bales wool H K M Jaitha ; 60 bales wool B Hurbham ; 90 cwt oil cakes Glade and Co ; 102 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR LONDON.

China s—60 cwts buffalo horns Mr Mahomed and Co ; 125 cwts olibanum E Moleliina and Co ; 62 cwts rubber and 20 cwts old glue A Ganji 75 cwts Olibanum and 4 pots Lemon grass oil M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR NEWYORK.

China s—150 cwts wild were M J Joomabhai and Co

FOR MARSEILLES

City of Viena s—60 cwts Gum and 81 cwts Senna leaves D Vallybhai and Co ; 4200 cwts Bone meal M Jamal

Imam s—60 bales Catton Prier de Suone and Co ; 2000 cwts Bone meal H H Suleman and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Tenatove s—400 bales cotton Prier de Suone and Co ; 1025 bales Cotton Ralli Bros

FOR SPAIN

City of Viena s—6300 c wts Wheat Ralli Bros

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Viena s—1355 cwts Lenseed Ralli Bros

FOR DUNKIRK.

Black Prince s—200 bales Cotton Bombay and Co ; 3154 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Cancera s—150 bales cotton volkert Bros 50 bales Hemp P Bhimji 130 bales Hemp J N Kapadia and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

India s—110 bales cotton Bombay Co ; 220 bales cotton E Spiner and Co ; 220 bals cotton G Tejpal and Co ; 112 bales cot on Ralli Bros ; 110 bals cotton David Sassoon and Co 1 7 cwts Olibanum F Fischer and Co

FOR VENICE.

India s—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

India s—30 bales Twist Killick Nixon and Co

FOR GENOA.

Immam s—1450 bales cotton and 1601 cwts Rupeseed Ralli Bros ; 1090 cwts Linseed Volkart Bros

D Paldvino s—350 bales cotton and 1000 cwt Teelseed Ralli Bros ; 1800 ; cwt casreceed C Boggeino and Co

FOR NAPLES.

D Baldvino s—200 bales Cotton Ralli Bros

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

D Baldvino s—50 bales Twist S Shapurji and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagons—12 cases Avencrina Stone C Jameetji 161 cwt Raisins and 81 cwt ooplat F Canji ; 81 cwt myrabolam M Tokersi 185 cwt ooplat and 200 bales Twist M M Essabhoy ; 73 cwt Cloves P F Talati ; 50 bales Twist C Bomanji and Co

Ischia s—162 cwt Olibanum E Ellias and Co ; cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and C

FOR SHANGHAI,

Ischia s—1000 bales Twist S J David and Co ; bales twist R S N Talati and Co

FOR KOBE.

Mazagons—20 bales wool N Futchally and Co ; 1200 bales cotton M B Calia ; 100 bales cot on N Khairaj and Co

FOR MOJI.

Mazagons—200 bales cotton M B Caisa

## THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 8TH FEBRUARY.

Amritsar—Looks like rain. Seasonable. Rabi crops prospects generally good so far.

Hissar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Mooltan.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. What requires rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Bright no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Bewar.—Looks like rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Looks like rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Broach.—Bright fair weather. Cotton second picking commenced. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton picking partially begun.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening continue to show more improvement and ready for picking. Present weather may improve cotton yields slightly. Cotton healthy and crop excellent.

Bhownagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Passing thunder-storm last night. Continues cloudy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur.—Food-grains suffering from want of rain. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants expects only slight damage owing to recent rains.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH FEB.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over nearly the whole country, the rise having been brisk to rapid in several places. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 15° to 18° below normal at Karachi and Bhuj and 5° to 7° above it at Negapatam, Malegaon, Akola, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Bhavnagar, minimum 5° to 10° in excess at several stations. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Akola and the lowest 49° at Bushire.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is densely clouded over nearly the whole of Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India and at Nagpur, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore, Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapasam.

Rain—Lahore, Sirsa, Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dwarka and Rajkot report light to moderate showers.

Weather is yet cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole of Gujarat, Central India and Rajputana, but is generally fine with passing clouds in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ... | 3 | 8 | 8 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ..... | 4 | 3 | 13 |
| C Markes, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ..... | 10 | 6 | 20 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ..... | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada..... | 1 | 1 | 32 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion ... | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| G Mahim and Worli ..... | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Water Division ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ecapitals ..... | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Total..... | 19 | 13 | 127 |
| Total plague deaths to date ... | 305 | 128 | 22,630 |
| Same date last year ..... | 97 | 81 | 201 |

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Feb. 7.

SECURITIES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... | 90 11-16 | = | + 1-4 |
| 3 do. Rentes ..... | 99 1-4 | = | — 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan..... | 106 1-2 | = | + 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... | 66 1-8 | = | — 1-16 |

SILVER—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot in London ..... | 30 3-16 | = | unchanged |
| 2 months hence ..... | 29 7-16 | = | do |
| Spot in New York..... | 65 5-8 | = | do |

EXCHANGES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paris cheques ..... | 25·15 1-2 | = | do |
| Berlin „ ..... | 20·59 3-4 | = | + 1-4 |
| New York Demand ..... | 4·87 1-4 | = | unchanged |

DISCOUNTS—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England..... | 4 | per cent | = | do |
| 3 months sight Bank Bills ... | 3 7-8 | do | = | do |
| 6 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... | 3 3-8 | do | = | do |
| 9 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... | 4 1-8 | do | = | do |
| 6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... | 4 1-4 | do | = | do |
| Day to day loans..... | 3 7-8 | do | = | do |
| 7 day market loans..... | 4 | do | = | do |

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,25,000

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 1,00,00,000

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 32'90 | were allotted to | Calcutta |
| Rs. 19'80 | do | Bombay |
| Rs. 4'30 | do | Madras |
| Rs. 56'99 at 1s 4 1/16d. | | |

Minimum rate received 13 per cent. average rate 16'06

Telegraphic Transfers—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 35'80 | were allotted to | Calcutta. |
| Rs. 7'20 | do | Bombay |
| Rs. nil | do | Madras |
| Rs. 43'00 at 1s. 4 1/32. | | |

Minimum rate received 13 per cent. average rate 16'13

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 1,41,10,000

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,20,00,000

Extra allotments, Bills on Bombay, Rs. 10,000 at 1s 4 3-32d.

Extra allotments, Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 12,50,000 at 1s 4 5-32d

METALS—

Copper Brazlers £89-10 = — 10s

Yellow metal 7 7-8

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 46 1-2 A-M sellers,

Yellow Cawapore 45 1-2 A-M value dull.

Brown 42 — 1-2 A-M sellers

LINSEED—Dull

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 7-16 — 1-16

TALLOW.

| | |
|---|---|
| Finest Australian Beef..... | 29 6 |
| „ „ Mutton ..... | 34 6 |

Tone of Auction quiet

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 5·86. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 38,000. Futures closed steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Feb.-Mar. 5·73 −1 | Mar.-Apl. 5·75 −2 | Apl.-May 5·78 −2 |
| May-June 5·81 −2 | June-July 5·83 −2 | July-Aug. 5·84 −2 |
| Aug.-Sep. 5·79 −2 | Sep.-Oct 5·62 | Oct-Nov. 5·53 +1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U S Ports ..... | 19,000 |
| Do last year ..... | 13,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain ..... | 2,000 |
| Do. do Continent..... | 1,000 |

IN NEW YORK—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot ..... | 11 25+10 | a |
| Futures, month of March ..... | 10·74+16 | |
| Do. do. July..... | 11·01+16 | |

a Advanced owing to Southern spinners said to be bidding more freely and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot ..... | 10 11-16+1-8 | |
| Futures, month of March ..... | 10 85+19 | |
| Do. May ..... | 11·01+20 | |
| Tone at close... ... | firm, | |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 7th Feb. 1906 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton..... | 15,578 bales, |
| Wheat ..... | 25,972 cwts, |
| Linseed ..... | 1,977 do |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard..... | 2,031 do |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 8,703 do |
| Poppyseed ..... | 622 do |
| Groundnut ..... | 871 do |
| Castorseed ..... | 1,146 do |
| Rice ..... | 10,951 do |
| Myrabollams ..... | 6,635 do |
| Cottonseed ..... | 16,736 do |
| Mowraseed ..... | 62 do |
| Gram..... | 252 do |
| Joowar ..... | 6,790 do |
| Maize ..... | nil |

BOMBAY, FEB. 8.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T. ... ... ... | 1s 4 3-32d. | | |
| Bank Demand ... ... ... | 1s 4 1-8d. | | |
| Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. | 1s 4 11-32d. | | |
| Do. 6 do. do. ... | 1s 4 15-32d. | | |
| French Francs 3 do. do. ... | 171 | | |
| Marcks 3 do. do. ... | 139 3-4 | | |
| Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... | 147 | | |
| Shanghai 30 do. ... | 205 1-2 | | |
| Japan 30 do. ... | 149 1-4 | | |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... ... | 98'10 |
| 1st Settlement, 28th February | 98'15 |

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since 28th Sept. | | | 4 per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do. 1st | Feb. | 9 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal do. 1st | | 9 | do. |
| Bank of Madras do. 15th | Jan. | 8 | do. |

SEEDS.

| | Rs | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LINSEED—Tone easier. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... ... | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| Forward ... ... ... | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| RAPESEED,—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready ... | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. Forward ... | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready ... | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Do. Forward ... | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| POPPYSEED—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... ... | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Forward ... ... ... | 8 | 9 | 0 |
| CASTORSEED—Tone steady. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... ... | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| Forward ... ... ... ... | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady. | | | |
| Howree Khandeish ... ... | 46 | 8 | 0 |
| 15 per cent. Mixed ... ... | 46 | 0 | 0 |
| WHEAT—Tone quiet. | | | |
| White Delhi Now ... ... | 5 | 5 | 0 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone ..... | firm. |
| Estimated sales ..... | 12,000 Bales |
| Imports ..... | 17,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Feb.-Mar. 5·81 +8 | Mar.-April 5·83 +8 | April-May 5·88 +8 |
| May-June, 5·89 +8 | June-July 5·91 +8 | July-Aug 5·92 +8 |
| Aug.-Sept, 5·87 +8 | Sept.-Oct, 5·70 +8 | Oct.-Nov. 5·54 +8 |

COTTON.—The market is steady with quotations Rs. 1 to 2 higher than yesterday, following the firmer advices from home. Enquiry from buyers is still very moderate, and the turnover at Colaba is small. Closing Sutta quotations are as follows.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach M.-G. Good, March ..... | Rs. 255 |
| Bengal Fully Good, March..... | „ 100 |

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

| | Fine. | F.-G. Good. | Dely. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms) | 194 | 186 ... | Feb. 25, |
| Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms... | 202 | 192 ... | do. |
| Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ... | 203 | 193 ... | do. |
| Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G. | 217 | 211 ... | do. |
| Khandeish, (M.-G.) ... ... | 213 | 207 ... | do. |
| Juigaum (M.-G.) ... ... | ... | 209 ... | do. |
| Khundwa (M.-G.) ... ... | ... | 213 ... | do. |
| Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) | 218 | 212 ... | do. |
| Karanja do. (M.-G) | | | |
| Akola do. (M.-G.) | | | |
| Oomra, good staple (M.-G.) ... | 231 | 225 ... | do. |
| Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.) | 223 | 217 ... | do. |
| Nagpur and Kamptee (M.-G.)... | 238 | 222 ... | do. |
| Broach (M.-G.) ... ... | 261 | 256 252 | Mar 25 |
| Surat (M.-G.) ... ... | 232 | ... ... | do. |
| Muttia (M.-G.) ... ... | 213 | 207 ... | Feb. 25. |
| Westerns ... ... ... | ... | ... ... | 230 May 25. |
| Yeotmal (M.-G.) ... | 226 | 220 ... | Feb. 25. |

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 1st Feb. to 7th Feb :—In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

| | |
|---|---|
| RECEIPTS— | |
| Purchased silver ..... | 71 |
| Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c ..... | 2 |
| Native States coin..... | ... |
| Total ..... | 73 |
| COINAGE— | |
| New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department..... | 66 |
| New Rupees made over to Native States..... | ... |
| Total..... | 66 |
| BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN— | |
| New coin ready for delivery ..... | ... |
| Government Bullion ..... | 16 |
| Currency Bullion ..... | 96 |
| Withdrawn and uncurrent coin..... | ... |
| Total ..... | 112 |

COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage ..... | ... |
| Dollars Coined and paid over ..... | .. |
| Closing Balance of Bullion ..... | .. |


ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADAMSON—February 3, at Etawah, U P, the wife of H G Adamson, of a son.

CAREY—January 21, at Simla, the wife of Captain W L J Carey, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

NICOLS—January 29, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of R W Nicolls, of a son.

STEVENS—February 2, at Ryde, the wife of Major C R Stevens, I M S, of a daughter.


℞

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## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m, High water, 11-21m, Low water, 5·33m., 5·20a.

P. and O. s.s. Peninsular, with English mails of 26 h ult., due to arrive at 2 p.m.

First Criminal Sessions.

General Bombay Municipal Census.

Meeting of the University Senate, 5 45 p.m. (S. T.)

Cricket, Presidency vs. Hindus, 11 30 a.m.

Sir Sassoon David Entertainment Fund, meeting of subscribers at Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.'s office, 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 30 p.m. (S.T.)

Address by Mr. N. G. Wellinkar on "The teacher" Elphinstone High School, 6 p.m., S. T, President Prof. J. N. Fraser.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow (Saturday) Mr. K. Natrajan, B.A., Editor "Indian Social Reformer" will deliver an address on "Empire and Nationality" under the auspices of the brotherhood at 6·30 p.m., (S. T.) in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar will preside.—The Senior Class as well as the Junior Class will meet as usual on Sunday, in their respective places. In the Senior Class, Mr. Zaffar Alli Khan, B.A., will deliver an address on "The lessons from the rise of modern Japan."

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Smith charged Iboo Currim, an old offender, with the theft of a tin trunk, containing cash and clothes of the value of Rs. 102, the property of Mahomed Ismail, an Arab. The evidence showed that complainant lived in one of the houses adjoining the building in the Chakla Street, which was destroyed by fire on Monday. It appeared that taking advantage of the confusion which ensued after the outbreak of the fire, the accused entered complainant's house, and removed the trunk from his room on the second story. While he was walking away with it, Sub-Inspector Jeffries stopped him on suspicion and arrested him. The accused was convicted and sentenced to twenty months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUNDAY CONCERTS AT THE TAJ MAHAL.—The fourth of the series of Sunday Concerts held at the Taj Mahal, comes off on Sunday next, when among other items, the overture to Tancredi (Rossini) the overture to William Tell the Chant Sans Paroles by Thaikowski, Schubert's Serenade, the Ballet music from Faust, the dances from Neil Gwyn, by German, and Bolicherinis minuet for Strings will be played. Last Sunday some 300 guests and visitors from the town sat in the Lounge enjoying the well-played programme, and "audible chit" encored and applauded the Band's efforts. Surely Bombay is making up to the fact that, after all, we can spend Sunday evenings in an intellectual manner, and enjoy good music, too, without going up to Malabar Hill. The Violin Solo on Sunday, will be by Mr. Salsinger, who has chosen Beriot's Zeigerweusen. It is interesting to note that in consequence of Mr. Coke refusing to conduct good music owing to the great talking going on during his Solos, the Manager has now ordered politely worded notices to be placed up requesting silence during such good works as William Tell, or the Intermezzo, and Violin Solos.

## HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THE jumping contests which came off on Wednesday night were such an attraction that something similar is to be introduced on Tuesday, which is the last night of the circus season in Bombay, when an amateur riding contest will be the feature of the evening. The winner of the handsome smoking cabinet given as a trophy to the best horse and rider in Wednesday's Jumping competitions was Messrs. Baldock and Gove's "Sniraco," ridden by Loyd. There will be a Matinee on Saturday at 4 and on Monday Madame Harmston-Love receives a complimentary Benefit, when there should be a bumper-house. On Tuesday a handsome trophy awaits the most expert rider in the amateur contest, and on Tuesday a Souvenir Matinee, being "positively the last of the Season," will be given, when a gold watch and a silver watch will be presented to children selected from the audience. The evening performance will be the last opportunity Bombayites will have of seeing this remarkably good circus this seasen.

## BOMBAY RACES,

NINTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, FEB 10.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Long Trial Plate—Distance 7 furlongs—H Cleo

The Arab Trial Plate—Distance 1 mile—Victoria Cro's

The All Pony Trial Plate—Distance 5 furlongs—Hayder, Free Trade

The Arab Pony Trial Plate—Distance 6 furlongs—Whiteface Secretary

The Selling Plate—Bedouin Africa Muzeado. Goodman

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Secretary. W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 8th February 1906.


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## THE SCARCITY IN BOMBAY.

### REPORTS FROM AFFECTED DISTRICTS.

THE following among other District Season Reports for the week ending 6th February are published in yesterday's "Government Gazette."

Ahmednagar.—Reaping of rabi crops in progress. Ploughing for next season continues. Plough bullocks insufficient. Collection of rab materials in progress in Akola taluka. Kharif and rabi area sown below normal and probable outturn poor. Irrigated rabi crops in fair condition, but withering in parts of Shrigonda and Rahuri taluk as for want of water in wells; probable outturn fair to poor. Probable rabi outturn elsewhere negligible except in parts of three eastern talukas, where it is one-third of normal. Price of jowari varying from 40 lbs. 10 tolas at Shevgaon to 22 lbs. at Shrigonda, and of bajri from 24 lbs 30 tolas at Parner to 19 lbs. at Shrigonda. Average rise about 85 to 95 per cent. above normal. Grain supply sufficient. Old and useless cattle being sold off in many places. Cattle growing emaciated in Shrigonda and Sangamner talukas. Price of cattle normal in Kopargaon taluka owing to demand from Khandesh and nearly normal in Nevasa taluka. Cattle returning from outside for want of water and fodder there. Government grass arriving from Khandesh. Three and a half lakhs received and about four and a half lakhs sold during week. Demand keen in Kopargaon, Shrigonda, Rahuri and Parner talukas. Kadbi from east Nevasa being sold in Rahuri and Sangamner talukas and also imported from Moglai into Nagar taluka. Kadbi selling in Karjat and Rahuri talukas at Rs. 10 to 15 pe 1,000 lbs., which is three times normal. Condition of cultivaters and agricultural labourers generally bad, and growing worse in Rahuri, Sargamner and Kopargaon talukas. Many in Shevgaon taluka engaged in cotton ginning. Artisans in fair condition. About 200 emigrants from Nevasa, Parner and Shevgaon talukas returned during week. No emaciation noticeable yet. Test work in Nevasa converted into relief work from 1st instant and Musalvadi tank relief work in Rahuri opened on same date. About 1,900 people emigrated in week to Moglai, Berars, Bombay and Khandesh. Waster-supply scanty. Arrangements made to clean and deepen wells and dig holes in talas. Many borings successful. Taksavi being advanced for purchase of fodder, deepening wells and constructing tals.

Poona.—Area under kharif cultivation normal except in Indapur, Khed and Haveli talukas. Harvesting of kharf crops completed. Estimated outturn of rice 50 to 65 per cent. and of other kharif crops 25 to 80 per cent. In the western portion of the district, including Bhor State, and up to 25 per cent. in the eastern portion of the district. Area under rabi cultivation below normal, except in Junnar, Maval and Purandhar talukas and Bhor State. Harvesting of rabi crops continues in western talukas. Estimated outturn of rabi crops a little below normal in Maval and Purandhar talukas, Ambegaon and Mulshi pethas and Bhor State, and poor in rest of the district. Irrigated rabi crops in good condition in parts of Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas. Collection of rab materials continues in parts of Maval taluka and Ambegaon petha. Fodder-supply deficient except in Maval taluka and Mulshi and Ambegaon pethas. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Cattle being sold at low prices in Indapur, Bhimthadi and Sirur talukas and Dhond petha. Grass not available in Indapur, Khed, Sirur and Bhimthadi talukas and Dhond petha. Government grass being sold at Rs. 8 per 1,000 lbs. at Khedgaon and Diksal depots. Water-supply deficient everywhere, especially in the eastern portion of the districts. Prices risen in Junnar, Sirur, Bhimthadi and Purandhar talukas and stationary elsewhere. Price of bajri at Poona 20 lbs., of jowari 23 lbs., of rice 16 lbs. 10 tolas and of wheat 16 lbs. 25 tolas per rupee. Price of karbi 56 and of grass 83 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—Agricultural operations at a standstill except watering garden crops and removing withered jowari. Harvesting of gram, linseed and pulse crops continues in Akalkot State. Rabi crops in rich soil and on river banks in fair condition, but withered in other places. Jowari in ears. Cotton in poor condition. Irrigated crops in good to fair condition. Area sown generally less than normal. Harvest prospects and outturn fair to poor. Prices of food-grains high as compared with normal and slowly rising. Condition of cattle fair in Sholapur, Barsi and Maisiras talukas and Akalkot State, and elsewhere deteriorating and being taken to market for sale or to Moglai, Berars and Khandesh to graze. Fodder getting dearer. Government grass arriving. Supply of water running short throughout the district. Water in irrigation tanks diminishing. Condition of small agriculturists and agricultural labourers generally fair; emigrated in numbers to better parts. Condition of town population good to fair. Daily wages of unskilled labour 3 to 4 1-2 annas.

Satara.—Standing rabi crops good in western talukas and Shirala petha, fair in parts of Koregaon taluka and totally withered elsewhere. Harvesting of rabi crops commenced in parts of Satara and Javli talukas. Lands being prepared for next season. Prices double normal; average prices varying between 21 and 23 lbs. per rupee. Stage of cattle not good in Man and Khatav talukas and good in other places. Cattle being sold for dearth of fodder. Supply of fodder and water running short. Water in irrigation tanks and canals deficient. Condition of cultivators good in western talukas and indifferent in eastern talukas where emigration continues. Numbers on test works decreasing owing probably to low wages. Water-supply running short. No signs of emaciation.

Bijapur.—Picking of cotton and harvesting of wheat and jowari in progress in places where grown. Yield expected to be poor. Rabi area sown very small. Rabi crops in favourably situated lands in fair condition but elsewhere withering. Expected outturn poor. In Jath rabi crops except in embanked fields withered. Expected outturn one anna. Lands being prepared for next season. District average prices: jowari 12 chataks, bajri 12 seers 14 chataks, rice 7 seers 14 chataks. Bijapur—jowari 12 seers 4 chataks, bajri 12 seers 3 chataks, rice 6 seers 10 chataks. Jah—jowari 11 seers 8 chataks, bajri 11 seers 8 chataks, rice 6 seers 4 chataks. Prices considerably above normal and show a tendency to rise. Exports from seven railway stations 2,240 maunds; imports 7,230. Stocks sufficient for two to six months. Condition of cattle fair except in Bijapur and Bagalkot talukas, Bilgi petha and Daphlapur State; cattle continue to be sold in large numbers at low price except in Bijapur taluka and Jath State where sold at normal price owing to demand in Moglai. Fodder-supply running short. Fodder brought to market; prices double normal. Pressed grass imported from Belgaum. Emigration from district and Jath to Moglai and other places continues, but expected to cease as harvest completed in those places. Steps being taken to enforce by providing labour nearer home. Three relief works being opened. Demand for labour low. Condition of town population fair, and

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publications in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1906.


## THE FAR EAST.

BEFORE we need trouble ourselves very much as to the Yellow Peril many things remain to be done in the Far East. An awakened and capable Orient is still in the lap of the future. The war is over, but as yet there has scarcely been time to look round and grasp the situation, the settlement has yet to come and before that there is the Boxer element in China as troublesome as ever to be considered. As Mr. T. F. Millard, in an American periodical, recently told the people of that country, the practical details of the settlement that is to come in the Far East must be worked not mainly in the future of the Chinese and, incidentally, of Korea; and there are indications that the existing situation in these countries is not fully understood. Korea has not consented to be transferred to Japan. On the contrary she objects as strenuously as she dare. Besides Russia none of the Great Powers that are interested politically and commercially, in the future of Korea have recognised Japan's preponderating influence except England. As we know, in the new agreement a clause recognises that Japan has paramount interests in Korea and engages not to interfere with any measures Japan may undertake there so long as they do not run contrary to the principle of equal commercial opportunity for all nations. As the situation stands to-day there is not the slightest alteration in the political status of Manchuria, as a result of the war, and the general interests there remain the same as they were before. Manchuria is to be given back to China as soon as is practicable. But the same has been said ever since Russian troops marched across the border and there is doubtless reason to believe that the Russian army will only be withdrawn to Russian soil at places adjacent to the borders of Manchuria and Mongolia and whatever Japan may do, it is improbable there will be any material difference in the actual situation for several years to come. Even after the troops have nominally been withdrawn there will still be thirty thousand Russian and Japanese guards to protect the Railways, and the two countries will continue to eye each other as jealously as they have in times past.

As an explanation of the anti-foreign feeling now existing, China's ground for distrust have been quoted. It was very pithily expressed that other day when a writer observed: "In the light of the uses to which so called railway guards have been put of late years in parts of the Orient, particularly in Manchuria, it requires an incorruptible optimism to see in these conditions any great promise for the genuine restoration of Chinese administration in Manchuria. No doubt for some years to come all the old and well-worn subterfuges will be kept up. China is not deceived. This is getting to be an old story with her, and her protest that she is willing to maintain order in Manchuria and protect the railway contains a note of pathos." But the writer went further and declared it to be fact that notwithstanding pretences to the contrary she has now both the power and the disposition to govern her formerly turbulent provinces. We very much doubt the statement, especially in the light of recent telegrams. Whether China can or cannot do her own work in Manchuria, matters little. She will not be allowed to try until it pleases both Russia and Japan. Eighteen months was the time agreed upon. But many promises have been made to China and every one had been broken. In the opinion of one who is sojourning in the country, although the Russian occupation to a considerable extent usurped Chinese authority in the administration of the country to the detriment of other interests there, during the comparatively short time the Japanese have occupied the southern half of the country they have gone further in destroying Chinese autonomy than ever the Russians did. Unless China is prepared to overthrow the forces of Russia and Japan, it is useless trying to amend the situation. It is in vain to tolerate, much less to encourage the efforts of the Boxers to right the wrongs of China. China will only do herself infinite harm and hasten her own disintegration by delaying for a single moment the suppression of any sign of a disturbance by Boxers, however well planned it may seem.

That disintegration may come from without is not beyond the regions of possibility. The Powers are capable of all manner of extraordinary movements in the protection of their own interests. In keeping the door "open" many conflicts may arise and, although other Powers are quiescent at the moment, it is more than probable disputes and angry feelings will soon arise as to spheres of influence which will not easily be alleged. Attempts are already being made,—despite the warning conveyed in the recent "boycott" in Shanghai—to stir up the United States to action. It begins to look, remarks one American agitator, as if the United States, having once before rescued the Open Door will be compelled in her own interests to save it again, and he adds: "I cannot help feeling that there is something rather humiliating to this nation, whether intended or not, in the wording of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Americans certainly are capable of determining what are their interests in the Far East, and if they are not capable of defending them it is pretty sure that no other nation will defend them for us." The United States Government is urged to make its military and naval strength felt in the Pacific, so that, while threatening no one, the very fact, of itself will induce consideration of our reasonable wishes. The appointment of a stronger consular body is advocated, and with it a commercial and industrial bureau is desired, that America may keep abreast of its competitors. According to Mr. Millard, to whose lucubriations we have already referred, the commercial and industrial possibilities of the Orient have not yet been scratched. He would have America, whether she wishes or not, take her part in the solution of the Far Eastern question, for the two-thirds of the earth's population occupy the Orient and constitute in sheer weight of human mind and matter, as cannot fail seriously to affect the course of civilisation and make its desires felt in the councils of the nations. America has not yet responded to the call; nor has it yet realised that its position is almost ridiculous. But that America will ultimately have a voice in the mastery of the Pacific cannot be doubted and before Brother Jonathan wakes up, we must make sure that our own position is unassailable.

OLD AGE PENSIONS. If the Liberal Cabinet now in power decides on providing Old Age pensions for the people, it will probably look at the working of that provision in New Zealand. In 1898 the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon introduced a Bill into the Parliament of that progressive Colony providing for the payment of Old Age pensions out of the Consolidated Fund to persons duly qualified, without their having contributed anything towards the fund. The Bill was at once passed and became law, though a somewhat similar bill had been previously thrown out by the Legislative Council. The Act has been mended and amended three or four times since, the latest (1905) amendment extending, as we learn from the New Zealand Year Book, its scope immensely. The maximum pension was eighteen pounds per annum, it is now twenty-six; the amount of income disqualifying a person has also been increased, and a more indulgent or more equitable arrangement has been made as to the division of the property of married persons who apply for relief. The result will be to increase the annual expenditure on Old Age pensions by as much as £100,000. It was £200,000 last year. The Colony being divided into seventy-four districts, each in charge of a Deputy Registrar, this official is in many cases the paid administrator of the Old Age pensions, but the duty is generally undertaken by clerks of the Magistrates' Courts. There are four classes who are not eligible for these grants: aboriginal natives who are in receipt of money under the Civil List Act of 1863, aliens, subjects naturalised within a year of their application, and Chinese or Asiatics whether naturalised or not. Other aboriginal New Zealanders are eligible for pension. The persons entitled to claim the benefit of this Act must be sixty-five years old, or upwards; they must be residing, and have resided for 25 years in the colony and remain there, though short absences do not disqualify as long as the pensioner's home and family are in the colony.

Having been in prison for four months or four times within a period of twelve years of the application for pension disqualifies, as does having been imprisoned for five years with hard labour within twenty-five years. A husband must not have deserted wife or family, nor the wife, husband or children. The pensioners must be of good moral character, sober and industrious. They may not have a yearly income of more than sixty pounds or if married, the husband and wife must not have a joint income, including pension, of more than ninety pounds a year. They must not deprive themselves of property to bring the sum within the qualifying limit. Diminutions are made from the maximum in proportion to the property or income possessed by the claimant. The pension is paid monthly through the postal department on production of a certificate and each pensioner must send in a statement of his income each year before he can get a renewal of this certificate. If he should be sent to gaol, or be unlucky enough to enter an asylum, he receives nothing while there. The rules are fairly strict yet not too involved, and from the statistics returned the pensions appear to be popular. During the first year of the operation of the Act, 7,443 persons received among them £127,319. The following year the recipients increased to 11,285 and had a share in £193,718. In March 1904 there were 11,926 pensioners, 729 of them Maoris, and the sum they divided was £200,915. The district with the greatest number is Christchurch, where there are 1,247, and that with the fewest is the Chatham Islands with only five. The cost of administration has increased steadily from £2,360 in 1899-1900 to £3,936 in 1904-05. The proportion paid varied from eighteen pounds a year each to 9,200 persons, to as little as one pound each to six. The ages of the pensioners run as high as 104, the greatest number being in their seventies. No fewer than three persons are over a hundred years' old and seventy-eight are over ninety. Whether the Hon'ble Mr. John Burns will succeed in convincing Parliament that to pass an Old Age Pensions Act is a solemn duty and whether he will propose to include in its scope every old person, rich or poor, we shall soon know. In the Italian Army an officer who has served a certain number of years gets a decoration from his sovereign. If long life entitled a man or woman to a pension from the State, it would certainly be an encouragement to suffering humanity to bear up under the trials and weariness of middle age.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL POLITICIAN OR CHARLATAN. Not the least interesting figure in the coming Parliament will be Mr. Winston Churchill, who, although but thirty-one, bears a name which is a household word. It must be admitted that already Mr. Churchill has played ducks and drakes with his political career, and the crowds of Liberals who voted for him at North Manchester recently must have very great doubts about the sincerity of his convictions. It is hard to believe that a man who began his career as an avowed Conservative, but who, on finding that he was becoming unpopular with his constituents, went over to the other side, knowing that the Radicals in the same constituency would receive him with open arms for no other reason than that he had ceased to possess the good graces of the Tories—it is hard to believe that such a man has anything in view but the gratification of his ambition. At the same time we do not wish to do Mr. Churchill an injustice, and if there is anything heinous in going over to one's former opponents, well, Mr. Churchill has been in excellent company. But a curious side-light is thrown upon the character of Mr. Churchill by a line in the "World's celebrity at Home" for Jan. 16 which serves to solidify our former impression that Mr. Churchill's politics are his playthings and as lightly held by him as the marbles which are childhood's leisure on the village greens of England. The "World" states that, like other candidates at the elections, Mr. Churchill was frequently heckled and "often his answers seemed to infer that there were reasons for his severance from the Conservative party that had never been laid before the bar of public opinion." "Yes," replied Mr. Churchill, on one occasion, in reply to an interrogator, "it is quite true that I was a Tory once, heart and soul with the party. I did not know then how the Tory party had treated Lord Randolph Churchill. I had not seen his papers—then." If this utterance is correctly reported it places Mr. Churchill in a very unfavourable light. In other words, he no longer occupies a bench in the House of Commons for the reason that he desires to exercise a beneficial influence upon the governance of the Empire, but simply in order that he may have the opportunity of getting even with the party which failed to do justice to his father. If such are the morals of Mr. Winston Churchill, we can understand how it was that when he made himself obnoxious to the Conservatives of Oldham he had no compunction about throwing himself into the arms of the Radicals in the same town and at once setting his cap at the Anti-Cigarette League, the mothers' meetings, the Dorcas Society and all the rest of the Radical rotula. We fear that the stigma of opportunist that has long attached to Lord Randolph's son is, after all, well-merited. The "World" says: Over and over again an interruption and a stray shaft between the joints of his harness brought the quick flush to his pale cheeks, for all the rigid impassivity of his manner. Though still keenly sensitive, there is none of the old-time peevishness in his retorts, but at times a restrained and intense bitterness. It must be remembered that the the fight, though commendably free from the rancour of personalities, was by no means a runaway victory. It was fought to a finish. The salt was rubbed into the turncoat with no sparing hand. There were none from Oldham about to tell of the Winston Churchill they remembered, who used to drain his glass with the best of them to the confusion of Radicalism. "Eh, lad," interrupted a gruff voice in the vernacular, "thou ma'ayst change again thysel." The quick flush, and as quickly the retort: "Some men change their party for the sake of their principles, others change their principles for the sake of their party." And Mr. Churchill might with greater truth have added: Some men change their party for the sake of their prejudices.

THE P. and O. Co's. s. s. Oceana with China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m., on Sunday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant, left Suez at 9-30 a. m., on February 8.

THE P. and O. Company's t. s. Egypt, with the homeward Mails of the 3rd instant, arrived at Aden at 9-30 p. m., on February 7.

OUR frontier correspondent states that the Amir arrived at Jellalabad on the 28th January. His retinue included some 6,000 troops. It is intended to hold a tribal durbar, at which a large number of jirgahs will attend.

MAJOR-GENERAL Henry will officiate in command of the Eastern Command when Major-General Gaselee proceeds on leave this summer, and Major-General G. F. Browne, Commanding the Garhwal Brigade, will officiate in command of the Meerut Division.

THE Chief Engineer's scheme for the surface drainage of that part of the added area of Calcutta which lies to the east of Tolly's Nullah, south of Circular Road, and north of a line drawn a little to the south of the Hazra Road and east of the E. B. S. Railway line has been approved by the Drainage Special Committee, and will come up for confirmation by the Calcutta Corporation at its meeting this afternoon. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 8,93,342.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 6th Feb. was 830, giving a death-rate of 55·61 per annum per thousand as against 91·06 the corresponding period of last year, and 91·41, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 107 died from fevers, 81, plague; 3, small-pox; 14, measles; 1, leprosy 51, phthisis; 37, diseases of the nervous system; 233, affections of the respiratory organs; 38, diarrhœa; 23, dysentery; 31, still-born; 138, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 14; Brahmin, 26; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 409; Hindu low caste, 134; Musalman, 175; Parsee, 27; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 27; Eurasian, 4; and European, 3; and Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 411 as against 358 the corresponding period of last year, and 288 the average over the past five years.

IT is seldom writes the Allabad paper that the practical-minded directors of industrial companies pay any heed to the influence of the higher powers which control the destinies of the world. Their ideas are connected with supply and demand, profit and loss accounts, and they usually strike a balance-sheet like ordinary mortals engaged in business. But the directors of the Krishna Mills, a native concern at Beawar in Ajmere-Merwara, are more pious than others in the cotton weaving trade. Their last report contains the following sentences for the benefit of shareholders:—Lord Shreekrishna is to be offered numberless thanks through whose kindness your directors have been able to put before you their report for the year 1905 by perusing which you will find that the 16th year of your company's history has been a record one." A dire famine in the latter half of the year is described as having hindered still more profitable business as the products of the mills had to be sent to distant markets for sale; but in the last few months the rates improved which "cherished the hopes" of the directors. Accordingly 250 more looms were ordered and the firm hops is expressed that by the favour of God a better report will be submitted next year. But the famine has meanwhile got worse and "Swadeshi" must really be the true cause of the sanguine anticipations of the directors. The Rs. 500 shares stand at Rs. 90, and the dividend paid for 1905 is Rs. 95 per share on a capital of some six lakhs. As the number of looms is being raised from 369 to 619 the fortunate shareholders, can reasonably expect still larger profits if the demand for country-made cotton-goods continues.

## ATHLETICS, ROMANCE, AND ART.

An English translation of the Danish book, MY SYSTEM, by J. P. Muller (the Anglo-Danish Publishing Co. 188 Strand, London) has been issued recently. It teaches the principles of physical culture in the simplest manner possible. All the exercises described in it can be performed without any apparatus whatever, beyond the furniture available in any ordinary bedroom. It is not eighteen months since the original Danish work appeared and 200,000 copies of it in nine different languages have up to the present been printed. Educational authorities on the continent of Europe approve highly of this system and it is considered one of the most suitable means of systematically promoting the physical culture of the young. There is no expense connected with learning the exercises. The book accurately and simply describes what has to be done, and the directions are so precise that any and every one can follow them. There is a chart illustration of the exercises included in the book, while forty-four plates from photographs show the exact posture required in each of the lessons. The prescription advised by the author is fifteen minutes daily application of his teaching. J. P. Muller, like so many who teach physical culture developed his system entirely of his own initiative, and a glance at his life up to date is not without interest. He is now thirty-nine and went up to the University in 1884, he first studied theology, then entered the Royal Engineers, was a private Engineer for ten years, and for over four years Inspector of a Sanatarium for consumptives in Jutland, but resigned that post to devote himself to making his physical "System" know. He had by its means developed from a delicate lad into one of the best amateur sportsmen and athletes on the Continent. Carl Bloch, the well-known Danish painter, declared him to be the most perfectly formed man he had ever seen. He has won 123 Championship and First prizes, and nine Second prizes, in every possible branch of sport and athletics; is a runner, a boxer, a rower, a swimmer, a skater, a foot ball player, a wrestler, throws the hammer, puts the shot, lifts weights, and holds many Danish records. He is therefore eminently qualified to be an authority on physical culture, and he gives the results of his experience and observation in this book. The translator of this excellent work, has taken as few liberties with the Author's style and phraseology as are compatible with rendering them correctly in English. Twenty-thousand copies in Swedish have already been issued and 70,000 in German. This is the first English edition.

THE PRIDE OF PITY, by G. Ranger Gull (George Bell and Sons) is a novel with more or less of a purpose. The father of Robert Moultrie, the hero, is a blind man who lost his sight through an accident in childhood. He is otherwise morally, physically and intellectually a perfect creature with a wife in every way worthy of, and devoted to, him. Their son and only child, a gifted individual, is at the time the story opens, a rising journalist in London who crams a marvellous measure of good work into his day, being leader writer on one paper, sub-editor or author, writing short stories and novels that succeed, doing occasionally dramatic criticisms, and cherishing an absorbing love for the daughter of a neighbour, Constance Pleydell, a charming girl who returns his affection, though no word has been said by either to fix their fate. Two blind young men who are reading with the elder Moultrie are apparently the evil genii of the story. One is absolutely repellent, and the other reveals unconsciously to Robert Moultrie characteristics that revolt that self-restrained young man. The circumstances that lead up to Sir Arthur Sapte's falling in love with Constance are most unpleasantly described, and Robert, though he conceived a violent dislike for the young man whose blindness first evoked his pity, never expected that he might be supplanted in the heart of Constance. The play of feeling in the blind Sapte is described with much realistic effect. The author has evidently studied the phsychology of blind men and understands the compensating strength of the senses left them. He also knows the strong influence that pity can exert on the mind of a woman who sees her love ignored. He very nearly allows this secondary feeling to work havoc for another with the happiness of Robert and Constance. The story is an interesting one though the opulent picture of the early success of the young journalist is either unusual or overdrawn and conveys an idea of unreality that is difficult to reconcile with the usual experience of the young man, however well-qualified, who writes for his daily bread. As most of the people in the story are the very cream of their kind, Robert Moultrie may have been the brilliant success here described.

THE January number of THE STUDIO is enriched with no fewer than one hundred and twenty-eight illustrations, seven of them being coloured or tinted page-size reproductions of pictures of present and past well-known painters. The first article is on "The Art of William Lee Hankey," that sympathetic and soundly trained artist, who deals with homely or romantic subjects with a broad simplicity, that does not, however, exclude decorative effect. Half a dozen pages are devoted to a study of "The Etchings of Sir John Charles Robinson" by A Mayger Hind, which six specimens of his art illustrate. Ludwig Brosch writes on "The Paintings of Ettore Tito" and gives a short sketch of his career. Next comes a paper on "The Recent Exhibition of Miniatures at Vienna" by A.S. Levetus, amply illustrated by photographs of the work of the different old-time portraits lent from famous collections. Some Pen Drawings, by Fred Richardson, who contributes one of its most attractive features to the "Chicago Daily News" are daintily reproduced, by permission. Under the head of "The Ceramic Work of the Burslem Art School," by E. N. Scott, we have an interesting and suggestive description of the progress made in Ceramic industry under the guidance of the promoters of the Burslem institution, with many samples of designs for china and tiles, carried out there. The series of articles on Domestic Architecture have not yet come to an end. There are sketches and plans of admirable houses and cottages. Sir Peter Lely with a coloured illustration of his work is the Master selected for the hints in drawing for this number. "Studio Talk," from all parts of the world of art, is as instructive and discursive as usual. There are also some pages devoted to reviews of recent books on painting or painters. The Spring number which will give an account of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours will be issued shortly, and will contain forty coloured plates.

THE SINS OF THE FATHERS, by Julia Macdonald "Times of India" Press. There is but one wicked father in this story, and it is his by no means admirable actions that afford the chief theme, though there is much, too, about several groupings of faintly admirable people, friends at one time or another of the heroine, who is the deserted wife of Dr. Haldane the heartless villain of the story. The literary merit of the writing and the interest aroused by the tale are about equal. It reads like a first trial at fiction, and does not attempt to rise to any giddy height of imagination. It meanders on relating the unexciting experiences of sundry persons in Australia and in England, who go backwards and forwards without any specially adequate reason. There is a faithful lover of the deserted wife, who waits patiently for years for chance to permit him to marry her, and there are sundry girls to whom her wandering husband made love and engaged himself in the Australian Colonies. The homely character of the book will find it readers among those who do not demand much of a writer.

HIS INDOLENCE OF ARRAS by W. J. Escom (Wm. Blackwood and Sons). This story, strong in incident and picturesque in situations, is of the time of the Grand Monarque, all the celebrities of the period are grouped in it at one place or another. Conde, Turenne, Madame de Montespan, La Valliere, the Cardinal Bishop of Arras, "His Indolence," and many others. Nicholas de Blangy, Seigneur de Berquette relates the tale. He was land-steward of Jean de Mailly, father of the heroine, Jehane de Roeux, and he had a large share in the long-drawn out romance that distinguished the love-affairs of that pretty maiden. The book loses nothing of the spirit of the time, the gallant doings, the encounters a outrance between rival lovers or courtiers, the love scenes, all are told with a skill and facility that charm the reader.

# THE UNIONIST LEADERSHIP.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN STILL LOYAL.

## MEETING TO BE HELD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 8.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a long letter to Lord Ridley says he does not desire the leadership, but repudiates the suggestion of dropping Tariff Reform as inconsistent with Mr. Balfour's own statements. He has asked for a meeting of the Party to discuss the question of policy and, if the majority favours dropping the question, he will form a group ready to co-operate with their Unionist colleagues in common objects, but he cannot accept a policy of inaction and mystification regarding the main object of their political life.

He emphasises the necessity for a reorganisation of the Party machinery.

Mr. Balfour, yesterday, consented to convene a meeting of the Party.

The Unionist papers welcome Mr. Chamberlain's letter as indicating the crisis is ended, but the Balfourite organs, "Graphic" and "Telegraph" insist upon Tariff Reform being subordinated to the necessity of defending Conservatism against the dangers of Radicalism and Socialism.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

It is announced that the Ministers resign all directorships.

## MR. JOHN BURNS AND THE KING.

### An Hour's Audience.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

Mr. John Burns had an hour's audience of His Majesty the King to-day.

## ELECTION NEWS.

### Edinburgh University Elects a Unionist.

Sir J. B. Fuke (Unionist) has been elected for the Edinburgh University.

## THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### The Native Chiefs' Loyalty.

The Duke of Connaught gave an audience at Pretoria to 400 Native Chiefs and followers who swore loyalty and devotion recalling the benefits they derived from their mother Queen Victoria.

The Duke of Connaught in his reply said how gratified he was at the reports he had received of their law-abiding habits.

## THE ANTI-FOREIGN MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

### All Foreigners Affected.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

A telegram from Washington states that reports continue to pour in to the State Department from agents in China regarding the rapid increase of anti-American feeling. There are indications also that all foreigners except Japanese will soon be equally affected.

## THE KOWLOON RAILWAY.

### Work Commenced.

The construction of the embankments of the Kowloon Railway has simultaneously commenced in five localities. Hundreds of labourers are employed on the work.

## THE COUNTY COUNCIL IN PARIS.

### French Cordiality.

President Loubet receiving the London County Councillors proposed King Edward's health in a most cordial manner, referring to his Majesty's efforts to cement Anglo-French friendship both before and since his accession.

A portion of the Edinburgh Corporation visits Paris in April and the Lyons Municipality has accepted an invitation to visit Manchester.

## BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

The British imports for January amount to 53 1/2 millions and the exports to 30 3/4 millions sterling showing an increase of 5 3/4 millions each.

## THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The French are loudly protesting against any yielding in the matter of the policing of Morocco.

## RIOTS IN ARGENTINA.

### Troops Ordered to the Scene.

Railway strike riots have taken place at Autofagasta in which one hundred were killed.

The Argentine Government is sending warships and troops to the scene of the disturbances.

## S. S. RIVER CLYDE.

### PUT BACK FROM SEA.

The steamer River Clyde, under the command of Captain R. Bryce, which sailed from Bombay, on the evening of the 6th instant, for Philadelphia with a cargo of manganese ore was put back to Bombay, after having gone 110 miles out, owing to the main steam pipe having given way. After making good the damage, she will resume her voyage.

## KINGS AT HIDE-AND-SEEK.

### Hanover and Hohenzollern: a Feud of Forty years.

### NO HOPE OF RECONCILIATION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The Kaiser goes to Copenhagen in his yacht and only lands for the funeral and leaves in the evening, thus avoiding forcing a meeting with the Duke of Cumberland in the family circle, the prospect of which has caused considerable embarrassment.

By ARLEY.

This is the fortieth year of the Hanover-Hohenzollern feud, another echo of which appears in the above telegram. The story began on the 14th of June, 1866. On that memorable day Hanover had to face the question whether she should enrol herself with the rest of the States in the German Confederation. Hanover had so far sided with Austria, and she decided to continue her allegiance to that Power. By this act she irrevocably declared on which side she would range herself in the approaching war. In consequence of this Vote Bismarck promptly addressed an Ultimatum to Hanover on the very next day, requiring Hanover to maintain unarmed neutrality, and to accept the scheme for the reform of the confederation which the Prussian plenipotentiary had submitted to the Diet before retiring from it. As Hanover rejected these demands, Prussian troops at once crossed the frontier; and on the 17th of June they were in possession of the Capital.

On the 27th a battle was fought at Langensalza, in which the Hanoverians were victorious; but they could make no use of their victory and were soon compelled to capitulate. At the conclusion of the war, by the Treaty of Prague, Hanover with Hesse, Nassau and Fankfort was annexed to Prussia. On the 3rd October Hanover was formally taken possession of, and King George was no longer King of Hanover. He died in 1878, but his son, the Duke of Cumberland, has never forgiven Prussia for the loss of his father's crown, nor does it appear likely that he ever will—certainly not while the aged ex-Queen of Hanover, his mother, lives.

Time and time again has the spectacle been presented of the present Kaiser and his family and the Duke of Cumberland and his family doubling and dodging one another in order to escape a face-to-face meeting. Prussia offered the deposed King of Hanover a large annual sums in compensation for the loss of his territory, but the Hanoverian family have always refused to touch a penny of it, and it now amounts to many millions. The Queen of Hanover, who is now nearly ninety, has always been very bitter against Germany and the Hohenzollerns, and she has inspired her son, the Duke of Cumberland, with the same antipathy to the Kaiser.

It was easily foreseen, therefore, on February 1st, when the Kaiser announced his intention of going to Copenhagen for the funeral of the late King Christian, that a serious contretemps faced the Danish Court, for one of the late King's daughters is the Duchess of Cumberland. Thus a meeting between the Duke of Cumberland and the Kaiser was almost inevitable, and it must come as an intense relief to the new King of Denmark and his entourage to know that his Germanic Majesty intends to remain in Copenhagen only so long as he is not under the necessity of meeting the Duke of Cumberland, who regards himself to this day as the "de jure" King of Hanover.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

### Revolutionaries Bide Their Time.

### EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Four incidents which have occurred appear to show that the Russian revolutionaries are only biding their time. Three accidental explosions of bombs causing numerous deaths have occurred at Sosnowice, Odessa and Bielystock.

The other incident is that a Russian, named Kowalewsky, was arrested last evening at Ghent in his house which contained 200 rifles, 20,000 cartridges and 50 revolvers.

## THE POTEMKIN MUTINEERS.

### Trials at Sevastopol.

The trial of 73 of the Potemkin mutineers has begun at Sevastopol.

The Semenovsky regiment, notorious for suppressing the Moscow troubles, has started to restore order on the Trans-Siberian Railway.

## A SUIT UNDER THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

[(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 8.

The District Judge Mr. Kincaid was busy for the last two days hearing arguments in cases brought in his court under the Land Acquisition Act by Khan Sahib Dorabji D. Boottee and Mr. Cursandas. It appears that the Collector of Poona acquired about 6 acres of ground near the College of Science for the boys to play cricket and awarded the owners Rs. 500 per acre. Being dissatisfied with the award, the parties approached the District Judge, Mr. Kincaid, under section 23 of the Land Acquisition Act and prayed for enhancing the amount of compensation to Rs. 1,500 per acre. Mr. Ghaswalla, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, Pleader, appeared for Khan Saheb Boottee Mr. Cursandas being represented by Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Pleader. Mr. Davar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Collector.

Several witnesses were cited by the two plaintiffs to prove that Government themselves had recently paid so much as Rs1,500 an acre and that even private individuals had purchased land in the immediate vicinity for that price and for somewhat analogous prices in the neighbourhood round about. The Government side also produced two witnesses who referred to the prices prevailing in the near neighbourhood, and then followed the arguments from the legal gentlemen who represented their respective sides. After dealing at length the law and facts bearing on the subject and critising the evidence the cases were closed and judgment reserved.

# THE ROYAL TOUR.

## ARRIVAL AT HYDERABAD.

### EXCHANGE OF VISITS WITH THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 8.

After an agreeable railway journey from Bangalore their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess arrived at Hyderabad shortly after eight this morning. They were received by H. H. the Nizam, the Resident and State nobles, and drove through the city over five miles to Falaknama Palace. The route was lined by the Nizam's forces, and large numbers of people. Shortly after the arrival at Falaknama Palace which iss ituated on a rocky hill, the Prince received a visit from the Nizam, afterwards returning the visit at Chan Mohalla Palace where the Princess was also present.

To-morrow, after a parade, the Prince receives a private visit from the Nizam, and the Princess lays the foundation of the Victoria Zenana Hospital.

On Saturday night, after a state banquet, their Royal Highnesses leave for Naresompett shooting camp where they remain four days.

## SURFACE DRAINS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

The Corporation here, yesterday, decided to spend nine lakhs of rupees on surface drains in the suburbs.

## SINGAPORE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

Dr. Cook, the Calcutta Municipal Health Officer, does not, after all, go to Singapore, the Straits Settlements having now made other arrangements.

## APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

Mr. W. Smart has two years' extension of his appointment in the Survey of India Department.

Mr. Burn, Accountant General, Public Works Department, returns to duty within the period of his leave.

## SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

The "Indian Daily News" gives currency to the rumour that Sir Lawrence Jenkins may succeed to the Chief Justiceship of Bengal, in the event of the retirement of Sir Francis Maclean.

## IRRIGATION PROJECT SHELVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

The Mahanadi irrigation project is to stand over for the present.

## INCREASE IN OPIUM REVENUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

The opium revenue to date is still nine lakhs of rupees ahead of the estimates in spite of the falling off in Bombay in consequence of drought.

## PLAGUE IN INDIA.

### MORTALITY GOING UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

The plague mortality is now beginning to go up. There were in India last week 5,042 deaths, Bengal reporting 1,216, the United Provinces 1,381, the Central Provinces and Berar 659, the Punjab 582, and Bombay Presidency 788.

## MR. BURN RETURNS TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

Mr. R. N. Burn, Accountant General, P. W. D., who went home from Simla, last season, very seriously ill, has completely recovered and is returning to India, his malady having proved much slighter than was feared.

## THE POONA REGATTA.

### FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 8.

The First day of the Regatta came off most successfully this afternoon in spite of counter attractions at the rifle meeting. The gathering was fairly large and the band of the 101th Pioneers was in attendance. The following are the results of the races.

First Race:—The two boats got away on level terms running together for a few seconds when the Engineers rowing well to the front and led the whole way, winning easily by 2-1/2 lengths. Time 4 mins 56 secs.

Second Race:—From the start the Pioneers led slightly for the first half mile, but eventually both kept together. Near the winning post the Medicals settled down and won, with a great struggle, by quarter of a length. Time 4 mins 53 secs.

Third race.—A good start was made and the pair kept level for about half the distance when Captain Kensington who was on the Boat Club side went ahead and maintained the lead throughout, winning easily by several lengths. No time was taken.

Fourth race:—This was the race of the day and was watched with intense excitement. The boats got off together and the Medicals soon made a slight lead for themselves till near home when the two settled down to a big struggled which was won by quarter of a length. Time 2 mins. 57 secs.

During the recent visit of the British Association to South Africa, two trains were provided by the Natal Government Railway for their accomodation.

It is interesting to note that these trains were equipped throughout with Stone's Patent Electric Light system, and that although the trains were in use for 5 weeks, going right up to the Zambesi, this system required no repairs or attention of any kind, and worked excellently throughout.

It is well known that no trouble is to be expected under ordinary conditions, but that the abnormal requirements of such a tour as that mentioned above should also be met, is a fact which must be very gratifying to all those concerned.

## CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

### THE HINDU-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

### FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

With the newly-introduced cold season cricket in Bombay, has been heralded a new annual fixture, which, in all probability, will be a permanent one. Up to the present year the Parsi-Presidency cricket match had been looked forward to with the keenest possible interest during the cricketing season in Bombay, but this interest was, as it were, confined to the European and Zoroastrian element. Now comes a contest between the Europeans and a community which forms, if not the bulk of the population of the Presidency, a very large part of it. To witness the opening of the new fixture thousands of people flocked to the maidan yesterday morning. The northern, southern and western boundaries were lined with tents and shamianas, which, as the game advanced, became crowded to their utmost capacity, while the eastern side of the square was thronged with a surging crowd representative of every community. At an early hour the younger and more enthusiastic of the people were to be seen taking up the best positions from which to view the progress of the game, and there they remained steadfast and enthusiastic as long as play continued. The Waudby Road was lined with carriages, the tops of which, besides the interiors, were rendered available for enthusiastic witnesses of the game; while the trees on both sides of the maidan afforded seats for those who ventured to climb. The wicket had been carefully doctored during the last few days and rendered perfect for this occasion, and it was admitted on all hands that both players and bowlers had a "perfect" wicket to contend with, and the general verdict was, that under these conditions and the fact that both teams were apparently equally formidable in every department, the game would be a well-contested one. Of the Presidency selection the "Little Man," Bombay's champion cricketer, is the only player who appeared for the Presidency last August. Mr. E. E. Coombs had been selected as the fourth bowler on the Presidency side, but at the last moment he was relieved by Lieutenant H. de Burgh of H. M. S. Renown, whose recent achievements on the cricket field warranted his selection. A great advantage is to win the toss and this piece of luck fell to the Hindus, who elected to take first wielding.

It was a foregone conclusion that the contest would be a close and exciting one, but when the wickets of the Hindus, who batted first, dropped in rapid succession and only 20 runs were signalled at the drop of the fourth wicket, the cognoscenti undoubtedly were compelled to alter the conclusion they had so prematurely drawn. This was, however, only for the time being as matters altered when Date and Oghad got together. Both batsmen exhibited true cricket in every sense of the word and some of their fancy cuts were worthy of admiration. Date could not be dislodged before he had contributed 38, and Oghad put in a well-compiled 69, having sent away no less than fourteen boundaries. Shivram was next on the list of honours. His 34 (not out) was put together within a few minutes and the comfortable way in which he handled the bat pointed to the fact that he is in excellent form this season. Sheshachari, the Madras champion wicket-keeper, answered to the tune of 29, while Baloo put in 25 runs. The bowling of Deas from the onset proved destructive and the fielding exceedingly good, for beyond a few lost chances—which could hardly be called so—the Europeans allowed the Hindus very few liberties. The innings of the Hindus lasted three hours and twenty-five minutes, during which some excellent cricket was witnessed.

The Presidency commenced their inoings when there was only a quarter of an hour left to play and within that time Greig and Cheetham had raised a decade of runs between them when time was called.

His Excellency Lord Lamington arrived at three minutes past 2 o'clock and was received by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and conducted to the special Government House Shamiana adjoining the tennis court.

### DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Punctually at 12-5 play commenced, Agaskar and Telang being deputed to take first wielding against the attack of Deas and Wilson, the former a very fast trundler and the latter a fast leg-break bowler. "A maiden over" opened the day's proceedings followed by another by Wilson. A quartette of byes opened the account and Agaskar followed up with a single. A noticeable feature, at this early stage of the game, was the very cautious manner in which the two batsmen guarded their wickets. The game was slow and it was fully ten minutes before a second run was added by Telang. This was followed up with another single when Telang was declared "leg before" to Deas (7-1-2.)

Banda partnered Agaskar, and the latter added a single. Maiden after maiden was sent down. Play continued to be tediously slow and a whole quarter of an hour went by without a single run being added. The fielding was conspicuously "nippy" and a brace of runs were saved. One run was added when Agaskar was smartly held behind the sticks by Sanderson off Deas (9-2-2).

Mehta joined Banda and opened his account with a single, Banda replying with the first boundary of the day. At 1-40 p.m., namely, 35 minutes after the start, the first decade was hoisted. A minute later Mehta was clean bowled by Deas (15-3-1).

Oghad Shunker was next in and began his wielding very cautiously, though he exhibited some discomfiture in handling Deas' bowling. The over ended with only one run to the new-comer. Mehta in Wilson's over replied with another single. The game from the start to this stage had been monotonously slow. At 1 p.m. 20 was signalled when Banda was run out (20-4-9).

Date then went in. Oghad opened the new partnership with a sharp cut which found the boundary line. Four byes followed and the game now began to assume a more lively aspect. Oghad sent Deas to leg for a quartette. At this juncture, Campbell relieved Wilson of the bowling at the far end. The new bowler commenced with a maiden over. Oghad drove Deas to the Gymkhana boundary, but after this, scoring again slackened down. Date broke the monotony by cutting Campbell along the grass for 3. At 1-10 p.m., 40 was telegraphed. A single by Oghad was followed up by a pretty cut to the screen by Date, Oghad responding with a similar contribution. Four leg byes were added. At 1-10 p.m., the first half century was hoisted. Date contributed a single and Oghad responded with a quartette. The game had, by this time, assumed a lively aspect and scoring became more rapid. Mr. J. T. Turner took up the leather from Deas at the pavilion end. Oghad opened a fresh account with the new bowler with a single, Date cutting him for 3 in the next ball. Another decade was signalled. Oghad then sent Campbell to leg for 4, and play, after this, once again tamed down. Date eventually sent Turner for a couple, and followed it up with a leg cut for a couple more. The partnership had already lasted half an hour during which 30 runs, had been notched. Oghad added a single. Date sent Turner to leg and one run was made. At 1-45 p.m. Greig relieved Campbell of the bowling at the far end with the score at 74. Date opened a fresh account with the new bowler by smacking out to leg into the Gymkhana tent and added three more runs in the next over. Greig after this allowed very few liberties. Date cut Turner for 3. Deas again took up the bowling from the pavilion end. Despite the change, however, the batsmen seemed inseparable and the score rose gradually. Wilson relieved Greig at the far end. At 2-15 p.m., when the bell clanged for lunch, the score at was 99, Date having already contributed 31 and Oghad 45.

AFTER LUNCH.

The game was resumed at 3-30, and in the first over of Wilson, Oghad notched a single, thus making up the century. The same batsman then slipped Deas for a quartette, Date responding with a smack for 3. Another decade was hoisted. Oghad lashed out to leg, and the ball found the Gymkhana tent. Both batsmen appeared to have by this time "collared" the bowling and run after run was added in rapid succession. As the score reached 122, Date offered a difficult chance which was dropped. At 3-53 p. m., the partnership was at last dissolved, Date having been smartly held behind the sticks by Sanderson from off Deas (129-5-38).

Shivlal, who was the next man in, was dismissed by Deas in the second ball without being allowed to break his "duck."

Baloo (the left-hander) partnered Oghad when Campbell relieved Wilson of the trundling from the far end. The new batsman opened his account with a leg stroke for 4 and followed it up with a single. An appeal for "leg before," against Oghad was made and given. The retiring batsman had, however, accounted for a creditable 69, compiled without giving more than one chance (138-7-69).

Seshachari went in next and began with a single, Baloo responding with a couple. Seshachari showed himself out as usual with some powerful hits to the boundary, and 150 runs was soon hoisted (4-15 p.m.) The score continued rising by leaps and bounds and some lively cricket was exhibited by both players. As the score reached 162, Baloo narrowly escaped being stumped out. The dangerous risk was overcome by the batsman immediately after driving one off Campbell's to the visitors' tent. A brace of singles were added. Baloo broke the monotony by hooking one off Greig to leg. At 4-35, the telegraph signalled 180 up. Cheetham took up the bowling from the far end, but commenced rather disastrously, but matters gradually improved. Deas finally succeeded in breaking through Baloo's defence, but not before he had contributed 25 runs. (197-8-25.)

Shivram partnered Shesahchari and the latter almost immediately skied the ball which however was unfortunately dropped by De Burgh. In the next over Shivram drove one off Cheetham into the Gymkhana tent and the double century was hoisted. Shortly after Sheshachari gave another chance, having skied the ball. Turner relieved Cheetham at the far end. The change proved effective in dislodging Sheshachari. (215-9-29.)

The last player, Erasha, then went in. Boundaries now became the order, Shivram smacking out at almost every ball. At 5-10 p.m., the innings closed for 242 runs, the last man having been caught, and bowled by Deas. (242-10 5.)

### THE PRESIDENCY INNINGS.

The Presidency commenced their innings at 5-30 p.m., Greig and Cheetham went out first to face the bowling of Baloo and Oghad. Baloo sent down a maiden over, but in the next over Cheetham sent one off Oghad to leg into the tents. Greig responded with a similar contribution and barely a minute had elapsed before Cheetham drove another one off Oghad for 2. This helped to hoist the first decade. Two maidens were sent down in succession when time was called.

Scores:—

HINDUS.
1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr P K Telang, l-b-w, b Deas | 2 |
| Mr R V Agaskar, c Sanderson, b Deas | 2 |
| Mr G R Banda, run out | 9 |
| Mr G V Mehta (Capt), b Deas | 1 |
| Mr Oghad Shunker, c Sanderson, b Deas | 69 |
| Mr K A Date, c Sanderson, b Deas | 38 |
| Mr Shivlal, b Deas | 0 |
| Mr P Baloo, b Deas | 25 |
| Mr K S S shachari, b Turner | 23 |
| Mr P Shivram, not out | 34 |
| Mr Erashaw, c and b Deas | 5 |
| Extras | 28 |
| Total | 243 |

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 7, 2 for 9, 3 for 15 4 for 20, 5 for 129, 6 for 129, 7 for 138, 8 for 197, 9 for 215, 10 for 242.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | O | R | M | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maj L M R Deas | 36·5 | 91 | 9 | 8 |
| *Lieut F O B Wilson | 17 | 24 | 8 | 0 |
| Mr G V Campbell | 12 | 52 | 4 | 0 |
| Mr J T Turner | 9 | 18 | 4 | 1 |
| Capt J G Greig | 7 | 21 | 2 | 0 |
| Mr H Cheetham | 3 | 19 | 0 | 0 |

* Bowled 1 "No ball."

PRESIDENCY.
1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt J G Greig (Capt), not out | 4 |
| Mr H Cheetham, not out | 6 |
| Major L M R Deas, Lieut F O B Wilson, Mr G V Campbell, Mr P M D Sanderson, Lieut B M Carroll, Lieut H Chaplin, Mr J T Turner, Lieut H de Burgh, Capt H D Boss — To bat | |
| Extras | 0 |
| Total | 10 |

UMPIRES:—Lieutenant J. O. Airey and Mr. G. R Kirtikar.

## RAILWAY PASSENGERS IN BHOWNAGAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We received the following reply in connection with our statement of grievances of the passengers of the B. G. J. P. Railway, which you will be pleased to publish in connection with our letter so that the public may be satisfied, that at no distant date, their grievances will be redressed by the Officiating Manager, whose letter shows his solicitude for the comforts of the public.—Yours, &c.,

K, M, DATE.

Jamnagor, Feb. 6.

B. G. J. P. Railway, No. G. 492-58 (20) of 1906.

From the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, to Messrs. K. M. Date, LL. B., and A.G. Desai, LL.B., Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, February 3.

Gentlemen,—With reference to your letter in the "Bombay Gazette" of 31st January 1906. I am obliged to you for bringing the matter to my notice. Albeit indirectly, and I regret the inconvenience you seem to have suffered.

It is only by such matters being brought to the notice of the Administration that any remedy can be hoped for.

In the present case, I am having an enquiry made, and will take such action as is necessary to put this right. I am fully aware, however, that the facilities provided for upper class passengers on the B. G. J. P. leave much to be desired, and I am using every effort to improve matters by building new carriages, installing electric light and fans, and improving the through running facilities, and the number of 1st and 2nd class carriages on the trains, &c. I would remind you however that most, if not all, of these changes, require time.

In conclusion I would ask you to be good enough to communicate your ideas with respect to the many other shortcomings of this administration that you refer to in the last para of your letter in case you may have any suggestions that would be of use to me.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) E. D. LILLIE,

Offig. Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, B.G.J.P. Ry.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

Major Grant, V. C., 92nd Punjabis, is appointed Commandant of the 89th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Atherton, 78th Moplahs, is transferred to 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas.

Captain Sexton, 1st Lancers, is appointed to Command the 3rd Mule Cadre at Jullundur.

Major Connell, I. A., on return from the half Pay List, is posted to the Western Command and appointed to the 89th Infantry as Double Company Commander.

## WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

### The New Dressmaking.

### AMERICAN BUSINESS WOMEN.

### LORD TENTERDEN'S WEDDING.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

Every woman who cares for a well-cut dress, and every man who likes a neat waistcoat will gladly welcome the new developments which may confidently be expected from the Industrial Scholarships just started by the London County Council. Paris has held, for far too long, a supremacy in dressmaking which has depended not only on the creative talent of a few masterly designers, but on the delicate handiwork of the women who carried out their schemes. London means to change all that. It is believed that the skill which has become a French tradition can soon be implanted in English girls, if they only get the right opportunities for learning. Hitherto many forms of clothes and dressmaking have been restricted to the poorest classes, because a living wage was so often difficult of attainment without unfair and unremitting toil, and girls who had been through that rarely rose to the higher positions in which more delicate work was required. The struggle had been too hard. This was not only bad for the girls, but bad for the manufacturer as well. Many West-end firms would be only too glad to find a larger supply than at present exists of skilled work-girls, drawn not necessarily from the poorer classes, but just from that lower middle-class which makes enough to live upon, but finds it hard, in the case of large families, to make both ends meet by the help of respectable employments.

Both sides will therefore benefit, and the public consumer will benefit most of all, by the new scheme of the Council, whatever the original intentions of the Council may have been in starting it, and those who watch these development with a jealous eye may be reminded that the Industrial Scholarships just announced are only apart of the proposals. They include the practically new creation of the institutes at Paddington and Shoreditch, and the Polytechnics in Woolwich and the Borough, where girls will now be given facilities hitherto confined to boys, and where, without restriction as to income or residence, girls may get instruction at the nominal fee of £1 a term. The scheme, therefore, is far wider than the preliminary announcement of the Industrial Scholarships would suggest. These eighty scholarships are designed to afford a thorough preliminary training in trade dressmaking, upholstery, waistcoat-making, and the designing and making of ready-made clothes. Candidates must be resident in the county of London, not less than fourteen, and not more than sixteen years old on March 31, and their parents must not have an income of over £160. The examination will consist of a preliminary or qualifying test in English composition and arithmetic, and a final competition in freehand and model drawing and needlework. If in attendance at a public elementary school, candidates must be working in the sixth or a higher standard, and head mistresses are asked to nominate girls with due regard to their general intelligence, manual dexterity, conduct, and industry, and physical or mental energy, and individual girls may themselves apply to the executive officer of the Education Department of the London County Council on Victoria Embankment, who only receives completed forms up to Valentine's Day.

The first awards will be made in March, and the scholarships will include free instruction in the course chosen by the scholar, with a maintenance grant of £8 for the first and £12 for the second year. The Course of training is intented to take the place of apprenticeship, and though the Council can of course, take no responsibility for finding employment for its scholars at the end of their training, they naturally hope that girls who have done well will be fit for good positions, at least as improvers. Of course, such a scheme cannot have been carried out without careful preliminary consultation with the great trade firms, and pupils will actually be superintended in their work by leading hands from West end firms so that under the supervision of a trade foreman the girls may receive a thorough practice on trade lines, different to the simple dressmaking taught in the domestic economy classes. The four trades mentioned have been specially selected, because skill in them gives the best prospect of a living wage. The school year has purposely been calculated to end at Easter, just at the moment when the trade are ready to give employment at ther busiest time.

True there are no women soldiers or sailors in America, and none to climb the poles supporting telegraph and telephone lines; but with these exceptions it can be truthfully said the women of America invade every conceivable profession and occupation—as a glance at the voluminous census records will show. For out of 303 occupations in which men are engaged women are found in 300. There are 193 lady blacksmiths, and 190 keepers of livery stables who are also women, and in many cases employ women ostlers. There are eight steam boiler makers; several roofers and slaters; 126 plumbers; 400 electricians; and no fewer than 1,041 lady architects, the bidding of any one of whom may be done by 167 female stonemasons and bricklayers, and 545 lady carpenters. Of plasterers there are 45; 1,759 house painters, and 241 paper-hangers. There are also women marble-workers, cabinet-makers, and makers of grates, furnaces, and heating apparatus. These interesting artisans may buy their raw material from their own sex for there are a round hundred lady lumber "men" while 989 women quarry "men" stand ready to furnish stone and marbles. And when the material is ready the lady architect may call upon 904 women teamsters and dray "men" for haulage.

There are at least 84 famale civil engineers and several pilots aquainted with all the intricacies of New York Harbour. There is even one woman who has a master's licence as captain, and recently brought her vessel safely up to Pittsburg from Cincinnati. The Census Bureau shows 1,668 women employees on the steam railways and 48 on the street car service. Of women machinists there are 571 in the United States, and at least one of them is the general manager of a great factory in Rochester N. Y., which employes over a hundred hands and turns out heavy iron and steel work. The women millers number 186; the lady undertakers, 323; but there are as many as 5,574 barbers. The lady doctors of America are, indeed a thriving and numerous body numbering no fewer than 8,119, besides 807 dentists. Women artists and teachers of art number 11,031, while 2,193 ladies have engaged in journalism and 1,010 in the practice of law. So prosperous are the lady lawyers of New York City, it may be remarked in passing, that they have their own Women lawyers' Club and Bar Association. One lady who is a patent lawyer in Chicago makes £2,000 a year; and there are regular law firms in New York, such as Ashley, Pope, and Doty, of the Windsor Arcade, in which no one would suspect the sex of the partners until he turned the handle of the door and found himself in the luxurious offices. The women preachers and ministers of religion have increased throughout the United States during the last decade in the ratio of 300 per cent. In 1890 the women clergymen of America licensed to preach and marry couples—in defiance of the teaching of St. Paul—numbered only 1,143, whereas there are now 3,372.

The female commercial traveller musters 946 in her ranks, but these are regularly employed by great American houses, and must not be confused with women and girls who tried to sell groceries, sewing-machines, popular magazines, and the like to their friends in order to earn a little pin-money. Of female agents of this kind there are according to the Census, 10,556; and 85,246 clerks and copyists, 74,153 bookkeepers, and 150,000 saleswomen. There are over 7,000 girl messengers, 3,009 porters, a great number of town marshals and sheriffs, especially in the Western States; 879 watchwomen and fire-women, and even 53 heroic ladies who will not even shrink from "shooting" oil-wells if there be money in it. But the real feminine deluge is seen

in the ranks of stenographers and typewriters which is a career open to every American girl of limited means, and offers excellent chances to intelligence. There are 26,246 male typewriters, as against an army of 86,118 women and girls employed, with the utmost satisfaction, in offices throughout the United States.

Perhaps the most interesting of recent wedding, was that at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street when Lord Tenterden was married early in the afternoon to Miss Elfrida Turner, only daughter of Sir Alfred Turner, Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces. A large congregation almost filled the nave of the handsome church by the time the bride arrived, escorted by her father and followed by five bridesmaids, dressed in pale blue with white felt hats. The bride's gown was very elaborate, scarves of chiffon and bouquets of orange flowers being arranged on the skirt, which was bordered with a flounce of Brussel's lace. A berthe of the same lace was arranged on the corsage, a lace veil being worn over a chaplet of bridal flowers; and the full Court train of satin, trimmed with true-lover's knots in chiffon, was carried by a small page wearing a Court suit of white and silver. The bridal bouquet of Madonna lilies was a gift from the bridegroom as were also nosegays of lilies-of-the-valley and true-lover's knot brooches to the bridesmaids. Major Boynton acted as Lord Tenterden's bestman. Lady Turner, dressed in grey velvet and ermine, welcomed the wedding party afterwards at Carlyle House, Chelsea Embankment, where there was a great display of wedding presents, over three hundred having been received in all. Lady Tenterden presently changed her wedding dress for one of blue-faced cloth, with which she wore an ermine toque and stole. Thus attired she took leave of her friends, and the happy pair then left to spend their honeymoon at Bournemouth.

That same afternoon St. Andrew's Church, Wells Street, was filled with relations and friends who had come to assist at the marriage of Mr. Evelyn Murray, son of Sir George and Lady Murray, to Miss Murriel Beresford-Hope, daughter of Mr. Philip Beresford-Hope and granddaughter of the late Mr. A. J. and Lady Mildred Beresford-Hope. The bridesmaids, eleven in number, included the bride's sister, also Miss Diana Sturt, daughter of Lord and Lady Alington, and two American young ladies, Miss Colgate and Miss Anne Breese. They wore pale blue silk dresses, with felt hats to match, in which were arranged clusters of pink roses and ostrich feathers, while instead of bouquets each carried a "Directoire" staff, to which a bunch of pink roses was attached by blue satin streamers. While the register was being signed these young ladies, distributed favours composed of white heather. Lord Grimston, eldest son of Lord and Lady Verulam, was the bridegroom's bestman, and the musical portion of the service was finely rendered by the famous choir of St. Andrew's. The wedding party went on afterwards to Great Cumberland Place, where a reception was held by the bride's aunt, Lady Molesworth, among those present being Sir George and Lady Murray, Lord and Lady Verulam, Lady Strathedon, Miss Agnes Beresford-Hope, Mrs. Marwood Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Hope, and many more.

## THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain J. K. Condon, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, on relief, is to be Assistant Political Agent, Savantvadi.

The services of Captain H. S. Strong, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department for employment as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda and to do duty at Dwarka.

Mr. W. Greer, I.C.S., is to be Assistant Collector, Satara.

Commander A. W. McArthur, R. I. M. S., "Dalhousie," is appointed a Trustee of the Port of Aden, vice Commander A. S. Balfour, resigned.

Mr. L. C. Crump, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, is granted such privilege leave as may be due toh im on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nineteen months.

Mr. J. D. Maitland-Kirwan is to be Divisional Forest Officer in charge Working Plans, Central Circle.

Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson, M.A. (Cantab)., Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Poona, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr. W. B. Chambers is to act as Inspector of Factories in the Town and Island of Bombay during the absence of Mr. J. D. F. Engel.

Mr. M. Hesketh, M.A., Principal, Elphinstone High School, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with special leave for three months.

Dr. A. W. Thomson, C.E., Professor of Engineering College of Science, Poona, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and three days in continuation of the College vacation.

Mr. M. H. Sowerby, M.R.C.V.S., is to act as Principal and Professor of Veterinary Science, Bombay Veterinary College, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. Brodie-Mills, M.R.C.V.S, I.C.V.D., proceeded on leave, pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Baker, M.D., I.M.S., is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date and three months' study leave, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to twelve months. Major B. B. Grayfoot, M.D., I. M. S., is to act as Civil Surgeon, Karachi. Major J. G. Hojel, M.B., B.S., I. M. S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and Marine Surgeon, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders and Captain A. F. W. King, I. M. S., to act as Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, in addition to his own duties.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. McIver to act as Superintendent Photozincographic Department.

Captain R. S. Muter, R.E, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, two months' furlough in extension of combined leave for twelve months.

## PROGRESS IN CHOTA NAGPUR.

### THE IMPROVIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE.

In resolution on the quinquennial report on the Chota Nagpur Division from 1900 to 1904-5, it is stated that the condition of the division shows a distinct advance on the preceding five years, which were marred by famine and the Munda disturbances. It is added that, although in certain more remote quarters of the division the people are poor and the margin between bare sufficiency and actual want is narrow, the fault is largely due to the improvidence of the people themselves, and to the fact that they are so strangely addicted to drinking. Absolutely reckless of the future, they are ever eager to borrow to satisfy the desire of the moment, regardless of the fact that they are placing themselves entirely in the hands of the Mahajans who do not scruple to make full use of the hold they thus acquire over them. Recent amendment to the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Act of 1879 have done much to put an end to this state of things, but it has been recognised that the most effective remedy for the abuse is to bring the courts nearer to the people in the outlying districts, and this has been done by the creation of new subdivisions. In certain portions of Hazaribagh and Manbhum, the labouring classes have been greatly benefited by the construction works of the Gaya Katras Railway which has demanded a constant supply of labour. The coal and mica mines in some districts have also given steady continuous employment large numbers. In Palamau the opening of the Barun Dattonganj Railway in 1901 gave a great stimulus to trade and commerce. In Manbhum lac is abundantly cultivated, and proves a useful asset in case of the partial failure of crops. In Singghum the people continued to be prosperous, and it reported that cultivatable land not being plentiful a tendency has been observed among certain section of the cultivating class to emigrate to adjoining Native States, where land is plentiful and easy to be acquired. The extensions of a line of rail along the Damuda valley would throw open the resources of the large Karanpura coal fields in the Hazaribagh district, and of iron and limestone deposits in the interior of the division which are now inaccessible.

## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta presiding.

### PROPOSED ACQUISITION BY GOVERNMENT OF MUNICIPAL LAND.

Consideration was given to the notice from the Special Collector for Land Acquisition, regarding the proposed acquisition by Government of plots of land required in connection with the Mahim Chord Connection of the Harbour Branch Railway.

The letter to the Commissioner from the Executive Engineer said:

The notice No. 1555 refers to a piece of ground belonging to the Municipality and situated on the west of the G. I. P. Railway and forming a part of Roman Catholic Cemetery at Sion. It admeasures 3942 square yards and is in charge of the Health Department, though it has never been used for burial purposes. Its value at Rs. 2 per square yard comes to Rs. 7,884. On it a number of trees are standing, the value of which I estimate at Rs. 2 371. The Harbour Branch Railway will besides have to pay the value of the rubble masonry wall encircling the burial ground the value of which I estimate at Rs. 822. This land is not required for any Municipal purpose so far as this Department is concerned. The notice No. 1551 refers to a portion of the ground forming part of the Sion Road. Under it runs the 24" Vehar Main. This part of the road which is a public throughfare cannot be given over to the Railway. The Authorities should therefore be asked to construct a bridge of at least 16 feet clear headway to the satisfaction of the Municipality and pay for the necessary works that may have to be executed in consequence of the construction of such a bridge.

The third notice from the Special Collector, refers to the ground which forms a part of the Tansa Main line and is at present occupied by the 48" Tansa Main, the 32" Vehar Main diversion and the tram track. It is the intention of the Municipality to lay another 48" main along this ground whenever the Tansa supply has to be increased. It cannot therefore be parted with and the Harbour Branch Railway will have to cross it over by a bridge of such design and workmanship as may be approved by the Municipality. As the bridges over the Sion Road as well as over the Tansa line will be very near each other, it will be necessary for the Harbour Branch Railway to bank the railway line between these two pieces and run the railway on a level."

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed that the letters be recorded and that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of action being taken by him as proposed in his letter and its accompaniments of January last, that the further notice from the special Collector regarding the piece of land as Dharavi be forwarded to the Commissioner for the favour of very early report.

Mr. Mackenzie seconded and the proposition was carried.

### APPROACHING ELECTRIFICATION OF TRAMWAYS.

The Managing Director, of the Bombay Electric supply and Tramways Co., Ld, sent the following letter to the Commissioner in reference to the complaint that the tram service was inadequate and insufficient:—

"It is unquestionably true as complained of by the Corporation that the existing tramway service is not up to the needs of the public especially at certain seasons of the year. The old Company could not materially increase the resources of its horse traction while it was under notice of purchase nor can the new Company do so when it is on the threshold of introducing electric traction. Every effort is being made to expedite electrification and it is hoped and anticipated that in a few months' time 7 miles of track from Colaba to Parel will be running electrically. This will at once improve the service, as not only will the new electric cars do away with all complaints of insufficient accommodation on our main line, but the horses and horse-cars thus released will be available to reinforce that running on the remaining lines pending the completion of their conversion also. The overcrowding of our cars complained of doubtless relates to October and November when owing to very hot weather (which had lasted throughout the greater portion of the monsoon) an abnormally large proportion of our horses were incapacitated from work. Since October the stud has been considerably reinforced. With regard to the reservation of special accommodation for female passengers that matter will receive the careful consideration of my Board."

Dr. Katrak proposed and Mr. Mandlik seconded that the memorandum from the Commissioner on the report of the Managing Director of the Tramways Company be recorded and the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation would be awaiting further report from him as to any arrangement which may be made by the Company for the special accommodation for female passengers.

The proposition was carried.

### A MUSEUM ON SALE.

Consideration was given to the following letter from Mr. C. H Charlesworth from London:—"I happen to know of a Museum for sale (particulars of which I enclose) consisting of precious stones, shells, etc., etc. It is absolutely unique in its way, has taken three generations to get together and cost the late owner over £100 000, apart from what he inherited and collected himself all over the world. It can be bought extremely cheap only £40,000. "The Museum is considered by many good judges to contain the finest collection in the world and comprises many hundred thousand specimens. A most perfect and unique collection of Shells; a grand and exceptionally complete collection of Minerals; pieces of Gold Ore and very fine Gold; Diamond Crystals and other priceless Gems; very extensive collection of Crag Fossils; also numberless other valuable and antique Articles."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved and Dr. Master seconded and it was carried that Mr. Charlesworth be informed that the Corporation did not propose to purshase the museum.

### FUTURE TRAMWAY EXTENTIONS.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved and Mr. Mac Bain seconded that the letter from the Commissioner with reference to a Corporation resolution together with a copy of a letter to his address from the Managing Director of the Bombay Eelectric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, on the subject of the condition made in respect of future tramway extension be referred to a Sub-Committee.

The Commissioner in his letter said that the Tramway Company were unwilling to accept the conditions laid down by the Corporation as to the width of road-way to be maintained on each side of the Tramway track nor did they admit their liability to pay the cost of widening the narrow portions of streets except in the few rather rare cases where it was absolutely necessary for tramway purposes that the widening should be made. Even in those cases they asked that any payment made by them should be considered as claim against the Corporation repayable in the event of the Corporation purchasing the undertaking.

The following is the extract from a letter to the Commissioner from the Managing Director of the Bombay Electic Supply and Tramways Company:—

"The Directors of this Company differentiate between a claim made upon them to contribute to the cost of widening streets in order to comply with so unusual a regulation as the provision of a minimum clearway of 10 feet outside of their cars for the passage of other traffic and a claim that they should contribute to street alterations, specially required for greater efficiency and convenience in the operation of the Company's cars. While they must respectfully decline to entertain the former, they are willing to recognize their obligation to in some instance make a contribution to the latter. I refer to such cases as the acquisition of a property necessitated by the substitution of a double for a single line (where the tramway traffic calls for such substitution) or for easing the radius of a curve and consequently facilitating the working of the cars. In such cases the Company itself is a direct gainer, but as the Municipality equally benefits by such street improvement it is obvious that the cost should be shared by the latter. My Directors desire me to say further that while ready to entertain reasonable claims for contributions in some special cases of this latter kind it is clearly only equable and right that if such payments are made by the Company, the Corporation should enter into an agreement with it that in the event of it (the Corporation) hereafter exercising the right of purchasing the Tramway undertaking, reserved to it under the Concession, it will in that event refund to this Company the full amount of the latter's contributions to said street improvements inasmuch as the Municipality will then obtain the whole and not only a part of all the benefit resulting from them."

The following is an extract from the memorandum to the Commissioner from the Executive Engineer:

"The claim made by the Company that the Municipality should contribute a portion of the immediate cost and ultimately the whole of it, of widening streets can scarcely be accepted as it is suggested. The street may be sufficiently wide for ordinary traffic purposes, the Tramway Company desiring to lay a line through it practically reduce its width and render it necessary in some cases that the street shall be widened to accomodate at one and the same time the tramway and the public who had the prior right. When the street is widened, the Company as they themselves admit, are direct gainers. They are enabled by this means to lay a tramway which they could not otherwise have done. The Municipality do not benefit. They had a sufficient street before, and the widening merely to enable a tramcar to pass along is not a benefit to the public or to the Municipality. Probably the best arrangement would be in these cases where the Tramway Company desire an improvement to be carried out immediately which the Corporation are not prepared to do, to ask the Company to make a contribution for the advantage it would be to them without any agreement for it to be recouped."

It was resolved to refer the matter to a Sub-committee in consultation with the Commissioner to report thereon to the Corporation.

### CENSUS TABULATING.

Mr. D. E. Wacha obtained priority to move in accordance with notice given by him that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether it was within the resolution passed by the Corporation for taking a census to stop tabulating the returns of the population if found lower than that expected; and whether, now that the expense had been incurred it was not desirable to proceed with the tabulation under the circumstances.

Mr. Wacha said that the other day he read in the papers of some instructions drawn by the Municipal Commissioner for the guidance of the census officers. One of those instructions was that the tabulating of the returns of the population if found lower than that expected was to be stopped. The speaker could not see why the Commissioner should have issued such an instruction in face of the Corporation resolution which had sanctioned all the necessary expenses in the matter.

Dr. Sukhia seconded.

The Commissioner was heard to say that he had no objection to the tabulation being made whether the population was found to be lower than expected or not. The reason why he had issued the instruction was that he thought that if it was found that there was no material difference between the old and the new census, the work of tabulating would be unnecessary.—The motion was carried.

## NAVALGUND AGRICULTURISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"Blessed be the amending hand" said Lord Coke the Chief Justice—and if my memory serves me right, it was, because you took up the noble cause of the poor agriculturists of Guzarat, some years ago, and canvassed the bearings of the question of their revenue settlement with fullness, impartiality, and firmness, that the original proposals of the Executive were amended much to the advantage of the ryots.

This has emboldened me to crave your indulgence once more in the case of a similarly situated Taluka in the Dharwar District, and I trust you will not grudge me a corner in your valuable journal where I may vanilicate the grievances of the agriculturists of that part of the Presidency.

The Taluka, I refer to, is "Navalgund." It is composed of 87 villages, and is subject to a revision of its revenue settlement every thirty years. The villages are for this purpose grouped into three classes according to the merits of their soil. This thirty years' tenure having just expired, a Settlement Officer was deputed, and his proposed revised assessment table was in virtue of a legal technicality pasted on the "Chawdi" of each village for the information of the ryots.

Believing that the Government were aware of the Taluka's entire dependence upon rain-water, the fall of which had during the last three decades been invariably below normal, and consequently there was a failure of crops and exodus of the villagers in search of labour, the ryots thought that they would come a good deal unscathed off this ordeal—and they had the greater reasons to think so, as it was but very recently that the ex-Viceroy had enacted several laws for ameliorating the condition of the ryots, such as, improving the modes of collecting the revenue, granting tagai loans, and extending the benefits of the "Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act" to the Presidency in general, but as ill-luck would have it, their expectations were not realised. For, despite the foregoing facts, the Settlement Office increased the assessment varying from 12½ per cent, at the lowest to 33⅓ per cent, at the highest, by proposing a general increase of four annas per acre for all the 87 villages—with the exception of two, Morab and Gungol—whose assessment he has enhanced by eight annas per acre—by promoting them from Group II to Group I. We certainly cannot account for this, unless it be for some esoteric reasons known to the officer and the initiated few of his craft. Equally we are at a loss to understand what led the officer to lower Tirlapore, another village in the Taluka, from Group I to Group II, and thus keep its revenue intact, so much so, as not to be affected even by the proposed general increase of four annas per acre.

We humbly submit that in effecting this change the Settlement Officer is misinformed—for the two villages, Morab and Gungol, which he has promoted from Group II to Group I are in no way superior to Tirlapore, which he has lowered from Group I to Group II. A reference to statistics will show that the annual fiend of plague, and the triennial visitation of famine have left their indelible marks on all the three equally—for, if Tirlapore suffers from a decrease in the number of agricultural implements and animals from a paucity in the supply of food-grains and fodder for want of any additional modes of transit either by rail or otherwise and if their masses are consequently left in a condition of semi-starvation, same, if not worse, has been the condition of the two villages Morab and Gungol.

Geographically too their situation is, in no way better than Tirlapore for the meteorological reports tell us that the once much thought of South-Western monsoon has long since ceased smiling upon them, while there is a considerable slackening in the speed of the North-Western by the time it arrives these western-most villages of the Talukas.

Considering all the above, the only reason we can attribute for this enhancement in regard to these two villages is probably the keen anxiety on the part of the Settlement Officer to arrive at the proposed figure with the precision of a mathematician and this becomes the more patent, when we find him transferring two villages from Group II to Group I, and lowering a third which as you will see is in no way inferior from Group I to Group II.

We can certainly understand the revision of assessment as a measure, but would be too reluctant to believe that the Government have any intention of its becoming a means of oppression to the poor ryots, simply because of the highly seasoned reports of the subordinate officials, who possess a limited knowledge of the places assessed.—Yours, &c.,

Girgaum February, 8. Y. N. B.

## DISPUTE BETWEEN A BORAH HUSBAND AND WIFE.

On the Crown side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell has disposed of a rule issued at the instance of Nurbhoy Jafarji, a Borah, against his wife Vajirbai, daughter of Abdulali Pirbhoy Sanchawala. Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Rustomji and Jamshedji, appeared to show cause against the rule which had been taken out with the object of getting possession of the children. Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for Abdulali in support of the rule.

Affidavits had been filed on both sides. The husband attributed misconduct; the wife pleaded ill-treatment, and indignantly repudiated the charges levelled against her by him. The learned Judge, in delivering his judgment, said that the rule had been taken out by Nurbhoy, who appeared to be a "packer" by profession, in the enjoyment of an income of about Rs. 40 per month. It was denied that he had started in life a poor man; he married his present unhappy wife Vajibai, and went to live in her father's house. He had four children by her; one boy, Ibrahim, and three daughters, Sidia, Fatu, and Tachuli. The marriage turned out to be an unhappy one. On 17th September 1901 he passed an agreement by which he agreed to pay to his wife Rs. 25 for maintenance. Apparently, he did not pay as agreed, and about 15 months later, he passed another agreement in which he apologised for his conduct, promised not to abuse or insult his wife, not to pronounce the word "Tallak," meaning, divorce, any more and agreed to pay Rs. 40 a month for her maintenance and of their children. This he failed to pay, and his wife was obliged to sue him in the Small Causes Court, where she obtained an "exparte" decree against him; she proceeded to attack his property. That order was set aside; and the matter was ordered to be re-tried. These proceedings irritated him. He assaulted his wife; he was fined Rs. 25 by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and was bound over to keep the peace for one year. To such an extent had this man's animosity carried him, that he had denied his signature to the second agreement. Not only this; but he had got one of the attesting witnesses to it, to swear an affidavit that he was a man of respectability and regular habits, and there was nothing against him. He had also obtained affidavits that his wife and her mother were very friendly to Parsees and Mahomedans. Not a single instance of improper conduct had been given; and it would be impossible for any Court on the evidence to hold that misconduct had been proved. In favour of the woman, on the other hand, there was an affidavit of the landlord, against whom nothing had been urged, that he had known the woman for 18 years, and there was absolutely nothing against her conduct. The children had been produced in Court, but the Court had not thought fit to ask them their feelings or views on the subject, which would have been the case in the event of their having been illegally and improperly detained from lawful custody. But in this case, it was perfectly obvious that the children had been in the custody of the mother with the approval and sanction of Nurbhoy. Her father, had, under the agreement, promised to pay for their maintenance. The rule was discharged with costs.

## THE COINAGE OF SILVER IN INDIA.

### IS IT SOUND POLICY?

Mr. F.C. Harrison, Accountant-General, Bombay has just written an extremely interesting Report on the statistic relating to the absorption of gold in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Harrison calculates that between 1900 01, and the 31st October, 1905, the net absorption of gold was 18·41 millions sterling. Of this sum 11·52 millions were bar gold or foreign coin, and 6·89 million sovereigns. Probably four-fifths of the bar gold is consumed in the arts, and the rest hoarded. Of the sovereigns, composed of say, 2·26 millions of shield sovereigns and 4·63 millions of dragon sovereigns the whole of the shield and not less than five-sixths of the dragon sovereigns are consumed, the remining sixth passing initially into the circulation and losing continually part of its bulk and no doubt in time some of these sovereigns also disappear into the melting pot. There is thus an immense disproportion between the Indian industrial demand for gold and that for monetary use, but the important point to note is the growth of the demand for gold as money and its significance. The records of the Bombay Currency Office show a steady rise in the circulation of gold, and Mr. Harrison believes it is destined to play a very important part in the circulation—probably a more important part than the Rs. 10 note and that a gold coin of Rs. 10 or a half sovereign will be far more popular than paper money." Gold, of course, is less suitable than silver for the ordinary transactions of Indian daily life, and in those portions never can and never will supplant it, but for the larger business transactions, even in the interior, gold is more economical than silver and will in time be preferred. It is also comming more largely into demand as a store of value in the form of hoards or ornaments; the people have learned that it no longer pays to melt rupees, for their value as money tokens is 33 per cent. above their value a bullion. Turning to notes Mr. Harrison says he can see no reason to suppose that Government can force the habits of the people and get them to jump from silver to notes, nor is it desirable to try. Gold is a better vehicle of currency than notes so long as the various circles of issue limit the free circulation of paper. It is of capital importance that India's stock of gold should be so large as to make it practically impossible that the country should have to revert to a silver standard by losing all its gold in the effort to maintain the present parity. There is room for gold, silver, and notes in the Indian monetary system, but the use of gold should be encouraged as far as possible.

The latter part of Mr. Harrison's report is likely to excite a good deal of controversy. He protests "against the view that the present method of conducting our monetary arrangements should endure."

The main problem is "to endeavour to accommodate if it be possible, the quantity of money to the approaching and receding tides of commerce dependent as they are on agricultural seasons. But in India we have first to put our currency on a sound footing, and the system most generally accepted is that the standard of value should be left to trade, which shouldbe free to bring the standard metal or token into for coinage—the State doing nothing but stamping its quality and declaring it good tender in discharge of a debt. Most of the evil currency systems that have obtained in the past have sprung like our present one from faulty deductions from an economic truth. It is true that given the assent of the community anything can be used as money—the matter it has an intrinsic value or not, and can be maintained at par so long as the quantity omitted is not greater than that required for cash transactions. But the trouble begins when it becomes necessary to estimate the addition necessary to preserve equilibrium. The problem is in practice insoluble in the present day, for it depends on many variables—the quantity of commodities on offer, the number of times they change hands and the number of persons demanding the commodities. And retribution follows with heavy foot on a miscalculation. If the counters are too few, trade suffers for want of a useful tool; if too many, they cannot be exported, for who outside the ring wants a valueless counter. Neither will they be melted, for who wants a worthless thing. They remain to inflate prices. When the busy season comes round again, trade cries out for more counters to move produce. More are issued; they find no outlet, and prices are again inflated. Theoretically, there is no end to this vicious cycle. Such a system debauches both the rulers and the ruled. The coffers of Government grow fat with the gains of a tax on currency, and trade, seeing, as it thinks, fortune in rising prices, corrupts and encourages Government to continue the process. And what is done with the profits so illegitimately derived? Are they again applied in restitution to the improvement of India's monetary position? So far nothing has been done but to remove the greater part to London, where it will inevitably be used to bolster up the City in a time of panic. The mischief is that the policy is popular Trade in India knows that the wages move more slowly than prices; it therefore snatches the immediate profits, and applauds, recking little of the fact that higher wages and higher prices for materials eventually raise the price of the finished product beyond what the market will give and the end must be a catastrophe. The City also applauds India's philanthropy in providing a gold reserve for the Bank's shop-windows, but is wise enough to call the policy not philanthropy but statesmanship.

It is time that every one should know that for some years past the Government of India has thrown its mints open to the free coinage of silver. So surely then the public desired more currency they bought silver and shipped it to India, where the mints coined and delivered it. Now the result is the same though roundabout and more expensive. The public instead of buying silver, ship gold and sell it to Government for silver. Government ships the gold back to London and buys silver. There are three small points of difference between the old and new state of things. The Banks gain a little as they have the cost of shipping gold instead of silver outwards. The Government loses as it bears the useless expenditure involved in shipping the gold back to London and bringing silver in its place. Thirdly the similarity of the two systems is slightly exaggerated. Government has not to coin all the silver demanded for it may be able to supply some small part of the demand from its balances. No doubt, it will be objected that there is no alternative. The public want silver, and therefore Government must supply it. I have said enough to show that other and sounder courses are possible. The people should be encouraged to take gold by Government exchanging it as freely as notes. Smaller gold coins should be introduced (the objection to the half sovereign does not apply to India for the wear would be negligible). Lastly, our note system should be made more responsive to the seasonal expansion and contraction of the demand for currency.

The Government of Madras have declared two rock-out caves in the Trichinopoly Rock to be protected monuments under Section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. The custody of these caves is vested in the Trustees of the Trichinopoly Rock Fort Temple.

## AN "IMPROVER" OF PRECIOUS STONES.

### JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT.

Yesterday in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of a case in which Balubhai Navalchand was plaintiff, and Nemchand Tarachand was defendant. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Daftari, Firreira and Divan, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship in an elaborate judgment said: Plaintiff deals in pearls; defendant was a polisher and as it was called, a reformer of pearls, namely a person who improved the stones for the market. This suit was brought to recover a pearl valued at Rs. 2,700 entrusted to the defendant, or in the alternative, for the present increased value of the pearl. The defendant tendered a pearl of which the value was Rs. 1,700 alleging that was the pearl he had received from the plaintiff. The plaintiff answered it was not his pearl, but an inferior stone fraudulently substituted by the defendant. Issue was thus joined, and the questions of the identity of the pearl was the principal matter of controversy in the suit. Plaintiff had prosecuted the defendant in the Magistrate's Court on a charge of criminal breach of trust; but the Magistrate holding that no criminal offence was disclosed, had dismissed the complaint. On the strength of these proceedings, defendant made a counter-claim for damages for malicious prosecution; but this counter-claim was abandoned during the hearing of the suit. This Court was satisfied that the weight of the evidence favoured the conclusion that the defendant was directed to remove external as well as internal blemishes. This, coupled with the finding that the pearl which the defendant received was the identical one he had produced in Court, made the plaintiff's case for compensation unsustainable; for it was both proved and admitted that in the "bollment" the risk of loss by reduction in weight was borne by the owner. Indeed, the plaintiff seemed to acquiesce in this result. His lordship leant to the opinion that the defendant's version was true in substance, and that an intermediate return of the pearl did take place. Plaintiff was not entitled to recover compensation by reason of the reduction in its weight. It followed from the surviving counter-claim, that defendant was entitled to recover Rs. 65 for the work done by him for the plaintiff. This sum must be decreed to the defendant, and the plaintiff's claim dismissed with costs. The pearl should be left in Court pending the period of appeal, or pending the decision in appeal. After plaintiff had paid defendant's costs, it should be returned to the plaintiff.

## ASSAULT AT A HOTEL.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. Billeb, a resident in Watson's Hotel Annexe, stood to answer the charge of assault preferred against him by Shaik Piram Sonoo, a watchman in the Hotel.

Mr. Vellinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Vellinker in outlining the case for the prosecution said that it appeared that there was some dispute between the proprietor of the Hotel and the accused about money due by the latter. The result of it was that the proprietor cut of the water-pipe connection and would give him no servants or any light. The accused then invented a mode of getting his meals in the Hotel from outside. He got his meals from the Green's Restaurant which were brought up to him into the Hotel by servants of the Restaurant. The accused accompanied those servants, when they brought him his meals. Those were the circumstances when breakfast was brought in for the accused by the servants of the Restaurant, on the morning of the 1st instant. Mr. Ruttonji, the Manager of the Hotel, then told the accused that he would not allow outside servants to bring him food into the Hotel from any other place outside the Hotel.

The complainant in the case who was a watchman of the Hotel was instructed to prevent the outside servants bringing into the Hotel meals for the accused. On the same day at tiffin time as the complainant was carrying out his instructions, the accused losing his temper dealt him several blows.

Dr. V. Fernandez, House Surgeon in the G. T. Hospital said the complainant was brought into the Hospital by a police constable No. 431. on the 1st instant at about 4 p. m. The witness then described the two wounds the complainant got on his lips, and said he was of opinion that those injuries must have been caused through a violent blow. The blow shook one of his teeth considerably, and his mouth was full of blood from the wounds.

The evidence of the complainant was then led.

His Worship remarked that he never heard of a Hotel passenger receiving his meals into the Hotel from outside. If the passenger chose it, he could dine outside, but this was curious that outside servants brought him meals from other places.

Mr. Kapadia said it was admitted that this was not the first time that the accused was allowed to have his meals from outside. The accused was not an ordinary resident in the Hotel, but lived there under special arrangements.

The accused in his statement said he hit the complainant somewhere in the face, with the back of his open hand. He pleaded guilty to the charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to complainant, but said he was led to it by provocation, because he told the complainant not to debar the two outside servants as he wanted to talk the matter over with the Manager of the Hotel.

Mr. Vellinker said that if the accused had not mixed himself up with the native servants, he would not have got into these troubles.

Mr. Kapadia said that the accused was willing to compensate the complainant for his injuries, but the Hotel people were vindictive against the accused and would not allow it.

In disposing of the case his Worship fined the accused Rs. 15.

There is one small reform which the Railway Board might suggest to all Traffic Managers in India of says the "Pioneer." This is the fixing of uniform colours for the various classes of carriages both on State and Company lines. White might be the colour for the 1st class, blue for the 2nd, red for the 3rd, and so on. If better shades be suggested no objection will be raised, so long as uniformity is gained. We believe that in some systems in Southern India this plan has already been adopted, and passengers are grateful for the change. The tendency is to run longer trains all over India, and the convenience of travellers of every class will be served if this simple kind of "standardisation" of colours is introduced everywhere. Perhaps, the Railway Conference Association could help in the matter, as they have a ready means of obtaining opinions from Traffic Departments on the subject.


# GRATEFUL MOTHERS GIVE THANKS

**Marvellous Cure of Two Babies Suffering for Months from Sore Eyes—Doctors, Hospitals, and Many Treatments Were of No Avail.**

## SPEEDY CURE IN EACH CASE BY CUTICURA

"I feel it my duty to tell you of two most wonderful cures of sore eyes by Cuticura Ointment. My little son had an attack of measles which left his eyes in a shocking state. The lids were inflamed and sore, and every lash fell out. They would be stuck in the morning, and bleed when washed, causing untold suffering to the child. I tried everything recommended, but nothing did any good. Then I got Cuticura, and from the first application I have had cause to be thankful. Before I had used one box of Cuticura the lashes showed signs of growing, and at the end of a few months they were as healthy as ever. I recommended Cuticura to a Mrs. Phillips for her child who also had sore eyes, and the little one was cured with less than one box. (signed) Mrs. C. Todd, Old South Head Road, Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

## BABY PHILLIPS

**Cured by One Box of Cuticura After All Else Had Failed**

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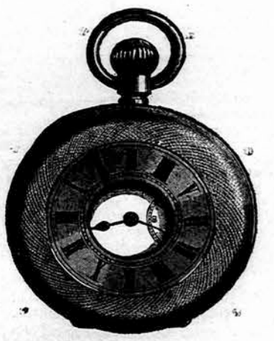

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A YOUTHFUL theatrical manager was puzzled to know how to strengthen his position with the public, but a cynic said to him: "You are dealing with an article in whose weakness you ought to be able to find all the strength you require"; and from that moment the youthful theatrical manager's career was a successful one. I shall not say who the youthful theatrical manager was—it is not necessary. I only repeat the story because it seems so companionable to the allusion this paragraph has to success of 'Two Naughty Boys' at the Gaiety. The quality of naughtiness is of all other human qualities the most admired by our youngsters. They are never tired of allowing it to appeal to their sympathies, and they never allow it to appeal to their sympathies in vain. So that no one who has seen the musical fairy play by Mr. George Grossmith, jun., will be surprised to learn that it has settled down into one of the greatest catches of the children's holiday season. Mr. George Edwardes knows his juvenile as well as his adult public.

It is a strange experience to hear the laughter of children in the Gaiety Theatre. But it is not so strange when one looks upon the stage—especially when it happens to be presenting Mr. Edmund Payne in the character (the bad boy character) of the naughtiest of the two naughty boys, Max. Mr. Payne has in his time provoked as much laughter as any comedian alive or dead, but he has never before been so truly and delightfully funny as he is in the part of the terrible energetic young villain who climbs up the chimney to get black, falls into the flour bin to get white, adds gunpowder to the good miller's "pipe mixture" and tampers with a wooden bridge to the end that his schoolmaster may get a damp reminder of the fifth proposition in Euclid. This is saying a great deal, but not too much. The fact is, 'Teddy' Payne, as he is known in public and private alike, is always at his best in a part affording him plenty of opportunity for being deliberately irrational and that of Max possesses this recommendation in the very highest degree. Let all who love laughter, and who have a preference—as such people would be bound to have—for exercising it amid the contagious merriment of the little ones, go and see Mr. Edmund Payne and his clever companions in Two Naughty Boys.

A Gaiety piece, even one of children's matinees, would not be a Gaiety piece without additional numbers, and so to the lyrics by Mr. Percy Greenbank and the music by Miss Constance Tippett there have duly been added lyrics by Mr. C. H. Bovill, and music by Mr. Philip Braham. Messrs. Braham and Bovill, have been partners in song-making for some time, but this is their first experience of collaborating for so important a thing as a Gaiety production, and as they have distinctly done credit to the leading house of the musical play their names are likely to be seen on future programmes here. Their song of The Orang-Outang, sung by Miss Alice Hatton with a chorus of monkey, is naturally a great favourite with the children; and their Bogey and The Clock (the former recalling in name only the famous Bogey Man, song of the old Gaiety) are well calculated to take up their abode in the popular ear. On the whole, Mr. George Edwardes may be congratulated upon the quality of his latest providers of those very important factors on Gaiety entertainment—the additional numbers.

Mr. Braham is one of our youngest composers, and looks it. He is slight and fair and clean-shaven, the sort of man who, when he arrives at forty (which is dipping rather deep into his future), will injure what reputation he may happen to have for truthfulness every time he admits his age. Yet, in spite of his youthful appearance, he has had his share of professional struggles and worries and annoyances. Quite early in his career—as is generally the case, when it is the case at all—he fell a victim to that abominable pest of society (fortunately, very rare indeed to-day), the manager who rehearses a touring company with cheque-books sticking out of his hip-pockets, and afterwards pays for their hard and anxious work with leaves from them upon which the bank officials cruelly but quite justly write the sickening words, "Refer to Drawer." But the lesson hard though it be at the time of learning, is a good one to have learned, and the young composer will enjoy with all the keener relish the fairer days that are in store for him.

There are many men connected with the stage who at one time were connected with the hospital, and Mr. Philip Braham is one of their number. I have met so many men behind the scenes who have given up the operating theatre for the other sort, that I am rather inclined to wonder if the sympathy between the two is to be traced back to those days of "theatrical surgery" when Rembrandt painted the celebrated Anatomy Lesson. A brief extract from Hope Rea's interesting little volume on the life of the great Dutch artist may throw some light on the subject: "With the curious lack of sensibility in certain realms of sentiment which, with all their virtues, marked the Netherlanders at that time (early in the seventeenth century), admission to the anatomy theatres was not confined to the students, but the demonstrations of the professors became semi-public fashionable functions, frequented by gentlemen and ladies who had no professional connection whatsoever with the medical school. The theatres themselves grew to be museums, and as time went on were decorated by portraits of celebrated surgeons."

Perhaps it would be stretching a point beyond the compass of its elasticity to suggest that from these "anatomy tragedies" there dropped the seed of a nature which cannot decide whether it wants to operate upon the body or the mind. Sir Charles Wyndham (who, by the way, is doing splendid business with Captain Drew on Leave) was, as everyone now probably knows, a surgeon in his younger days—an Army surgeon who had plenty of work to his hand in the American Civil War; the late Arthur Dacre was a doctor on one of the liners; and (though this is relating merely to family blood) Mr. R. C. "Carton," actor and dramatist, is a brother of Sir Anderson Critchett, the famous oculist. Mr. H. H. Morell, at one time the partner of Mr. Moullot, and as a youth a player of "Johnnie parts," is the son of the late Sir Morell Mackenzie; and the girls on the stage who are daughters of men of medicine or surgery are too numerous to reckon up.

Off the stage, yet in the theatre, the Garrick Shylock has behaved in the manner strangely inconsistent with his reputation for meanness. On the first night of his production of The Merchant of Venice he presented every member of the audience with a richly-bound and admirably-printed copy of the play, and on the occasion of the hundredth performance, which took place last Wednesday evening, his gift to each person in the house was a handsome album containing coloured sketches of the principal players and scenes in the comedy. In these days when we hear so much about the letters of Shakespeare's name spelling ruin, the arrival at a hundredth performance of one of the immortal one's plays is an event to be proud of, and to hold up triumphantly before the face of the bad speller Shakespeare has of late been almost as fully appreciated as the authors and composers of music and musical comedy. He is drawing excellent houses at no less than four London theatres—His Majesty's, the Garrick, the Adelphi, and the St. James's. It is high time that ruin was spelt with its own letters.

That pretty Brighton girl, Miss Madge Crichton has been one of her part of Angela in The Catch of the Season at the Vaudeville, and in her absence Mr. Seymour Hick's and Mr. Cosmo Hamilton's modern Cinderella has been impersonated by a clever little lady from the chorus at the Prince of Wales's—Miss Stella de Marney, of whom great things are expected in the musical-comedy line. A rest in the popular seaside town she resides in and adorns has set Miss Crichton on her legs again, and she is now back again in the character wich has been played at different times by Miss Ellaline Terriss, Miss Marie Studholme, Miss Zena Dare, Miss Phyllis Dare, and, of course, Miss Stella de Marney, Miss Ethel Irving, who had to absent herself from the Apollo on account of a sudden loss of voice is back again now as the fascinating adventuress of Mr. Popple, having had the missing organ restored to her by Dr. Care; Mr. Fred Allandadale has returned to his part of the young lover in The Blue Moon after a throat illness, which necessitated an unpleasant operation; and Miss Stella Gastoile has recovered from the breakdown which came upon her recently as a sort of judgment for pouring boiling oil upon the heads of The Forty Thieves at the Marlborough Theatre.


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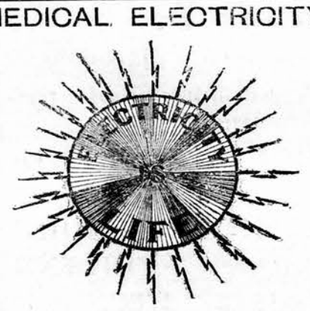

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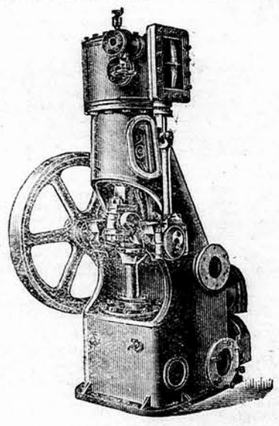

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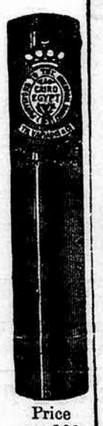

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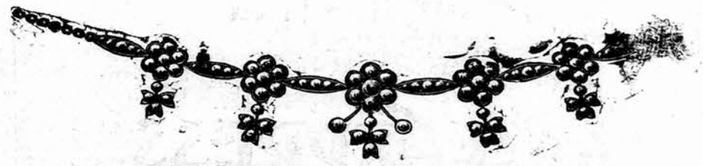

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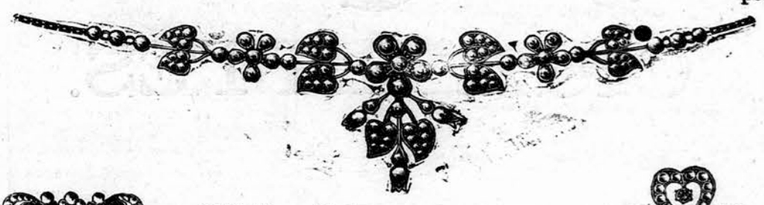

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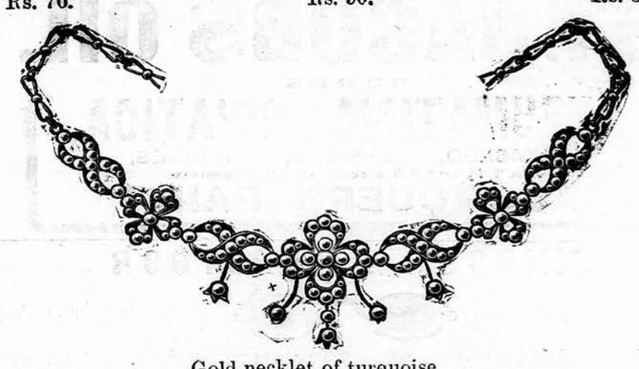

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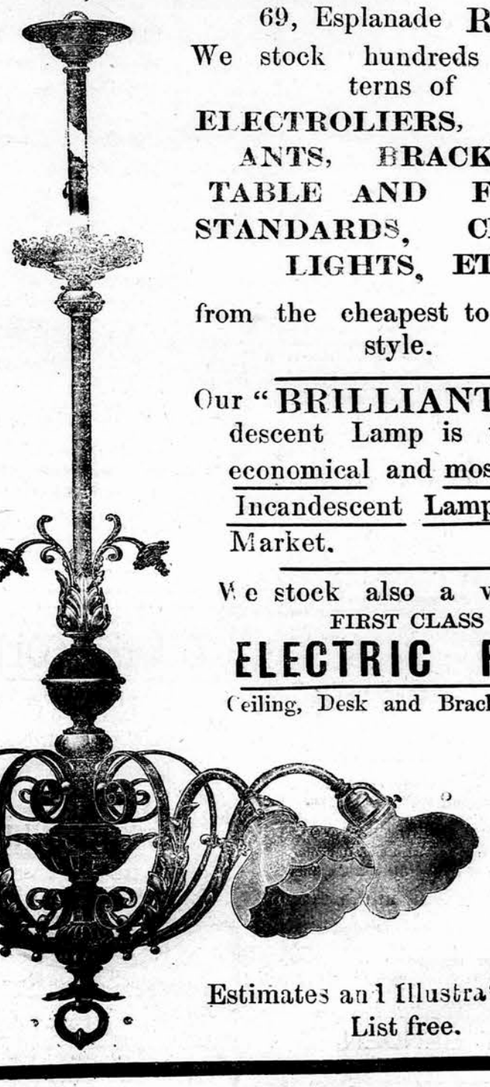

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